

Daily Report

China

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General

Yang Shangkun Makes Ambassadorial Appointments OW0911125191 Beijing XINHUA in English 1111 GMT 9 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun, in accordance with decision of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, has made the following appointments and removals of ambassadors to some foreign countries.

Liu Hua was removed from his post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Turkey.

Hu Changlin was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Turkey.

Wang Jianbang was removed from his post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Burundi.

Jiang Kang was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Burundi.

Zhan Shiliang was removed from his post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Zhu Yinglu was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Hui Zhen was removed from his post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Sudan.

Wu De was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Sudan.

Meets New Envoys

OW1111102891 Beijing XINHUA in English 0909 GMT 11 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 11 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun received credentials from new Bangladesh Ambassador to China C.M. Shafi Sami and from new Spanish Ambassador A.E. Martinez Morcillo on separate occasions here today.

The two ambassadors arrived here October 31 and November I respectively.

Qian Qichen Departs for APEC Meeting in Seoul OW1211012791 Beijing XINHUA in English 0117 GMT 12 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 12 (XINHUA)—A Chinese delegation left here this morning for Seoul to attend the third ministerial meeting of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) to be held from November 12 to 14, 1991.

The Chinese delegation to the Forum for Economic Cooperation is jointly headed by Qian Qichen, state councillor

and foreign minister, and Li Lanqing, minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Liu Huaqiu was among those at the airport to see the delegation off.

Delegation Arrives

OW1211114291 Beijing XINHUA in English 1128 GMT 12 Nov 91

[Text] Seoul, November 12 (XINHUA)—A Chinese delegation arrived here today to attend the third ministerial meeting of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) scheduled for November 12-14.

The Chinese delegation to the Forum for Economic Cooperation is jointly headed by Qian Qichen, state councillor and foreign minister, and Li Lanqian, minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

The Chinese delegates were among more than 400 delegates from the Asia-Pacific cooperation's 15 member nations who arrived in Kimpo International Airport.

Shanghai Hosts International Birth Control Forum OW0811180291 Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 8 Nov 91

[Text] Shanghai, November 8 (XINHUA)—More than 200 experts in birth control gathered here to attend an international symposium on implantation research which opened here on Thursday.

During the three day meeting, attendants from different parts of the world will read their academic papers on their latest findings in the research of implantation, the key link in the control of births.

In recent years, Chinese doctors have made encouraging progress in anti-birth implantation and early births. Drugs to counter early births, developed by the Shanghai Institute of Planned Parenthood Research and other local institutions, have attracted world attention.

An official from China's Ministry of Public [words indistinct] viewed the progress the country has made in family planning and praised the Shanghai institution's cooperation with the World Health Organization.

He said at the meeting that the control of an excessively fast growth of population remained a "big issue faced by China." About 65 percent of the Chinese are under the age of 30. "If we fail to do a good job in family planning, the country's population will exceed 1.3 billion by the end of the century," he said.

The meeting was jointly sponsored by the Shanghai Institute of Planned Parenthood Research and the World Health Organization.

Experts Hold International Seismology Seminar OW0911104991 Beijing XINHUA in English 0844 GMT 9 Nov 91

[Text] Harbin, November 9 (XINHUA)—A group of Chinese and foreign experts recently gathered in Harbin, the

capital city of northeastern Heilongjiang Province, Nov. 6 and 7, to participate in a symposium on seismological engineering.

At the meeting, participants shared their views on all aspects concerning seismological engineering, mostly centered on anti-earthquake technologies.

The participants also discussed possibilities to conduct further international cooperation in this field.

The seminar, which was attended by foreign experts from the United States, Japan and South Korea, received 26 academic papers.

Scientists Hold International Forum on Plants OW0911095291 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 09 Nov 91

[Text] Shanghai, November 9 (XINHUA)—Chinese scientists have made remarkable progress in the development of activated plant products, according to an international symposium which closed here Thursday.

At the three day meeting, 40 scientists from southeast Asian regions shared their experience in the extraction and purification of the active elements in plants for health care and medical treatment.

Chinese scientists have discovered nearly 1,000 new chemical compounds in Chinese herbal medicine and some special plants. They have developed more than 30 new types of drugs and about half have been produced in Shanghai.

Some of the new medicines proved to have an antitumor effect. Some were used in the treatment of senile dementia and other diseases, according to Chinese experts at the meeting.

The meeting was jointly sponsored by the Shanghai Institute of Materia Medica and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

International Science, Peace Week Opens in Beijing OW1211005791 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 11 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 11 (XINHUA)—Hundreds of Chinese scientists, journalists, government officials and foreign diplomats gathered today in Beijing's Great Hall of the People to mark the opening of the "International Science and Peace Week."

The week-long activities are being organized by the China Association for Science and Technology and the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament in response to a United Nations resolution which designated the week beginning on November 11 as "the International Week of Science and Peace."

Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, wrote an inscription for the event which read: "Developing science, invigorating China, safeguarding peace and benefiting mankind."

Speaking at the opening ceremony, Professor Zhou Peiyuan, a noted physicist and president of the Chinese Association

for Peace and Disarmament, said that the world is in the process of changing from an old to a new pattern. "Even though the international situation is somewhat relaxed, the world is still faced with turbulence and instability." said Zhou.

"The gap between the North and South continues to widen and a universal appeal for a new international political and economic order continues to grow."

Zhou went on to say that China follows an independent foreign policy of peace which transcends the differences of ideologies and social systems. "China is willing to develop friendly cooperative relations with all countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence."

During the week-long activities, scientists, economists and diplomats in Beijing will participate in a series of seminars covering topics such as "science and the new world pattern," "the internationalization of high technology," "economic reform in China," and "development of China's non-governmental high-tech enterprises."

A scientific exhibition of the country's latest advances in biotechnology, electronics, the development of new materials, and energy-saving, as well as environmental protection, will open to the public this week.

International Urban Zoning Symposium Opens OW1211005091 Beijing XINHUA in English 1548 GMT 11 Nov 91

[Text] Shanghai, November 11 (XINHUA)—The international symposium on zoning for urban and metropolitan areas opened today in Shanghai, China's leading industrial city.

Ji Chaozhu, the under secretary-general of the United Nations, addressed the opening ceremony.

Ji said the aim of the symposium is to probe the new methods for zoning in urban and metropolitan areas throughout the world. In addition, he said the participants will discuss the requirements for economic, social and physical planning in redevelopment efforts.

According to Ji, the theme of the four-day symposium is wide-ranging and includes: urban economic and physical planning for newly developed urban zones; strategic planning and complementary programs for developing new urban areas; land-use and transportation planning for urban development zones; free trade zones, science parks and export processing zones; and, the development of financial areas or central business districts.

Ji pointed out that these themes are related to planning of the city's Pudong new area, which was established in 1989 in order to attract increased foreign investment and new technology.

Shanghai Mayor Huang Ju said Shanghai faces the same problems as many other world metropolises in its development and planning. He said the symposium will not only be useful for perfecting and improving the theory and practice

related to planning metropolitan areas throughout the world, but also for the planning and construction of Shanghai.

Chen Jinhua, the director of the State Commission for Economic Restructuring, said that following the urban reform system initiated in 1984 new vigor was injected into the economy and society of urban areas. Shanghai has successfully carried out urban reform, said Chen.

Vice-Minister of Construction Yu Zhijian and Shanghai Vice-Mayor Ni Tianzeng also spoke at the meeting.

Experts from 19 large metropolitan areas attended the symposium which was co-sponsored by the Shanghai Municipal Government and the United Nations Department of Technical Cooperation and Development. The delegates will also visit economic and technological zones in Shanghai.

UN Official Interviewed

HK1211080191 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 12 Nov 91 p 2

["Special interview" by staff reporters Kan Ku (1626 6253) and Kao Hsiao-Hsiao (7559 5135 4562): "Ji Chaozhu on Pudong Development"]

[Text] Shanghai, 11 Nov (TA KUNG PAO)—Ji Chaozhu, who was once an interpreter for CPC leaders Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai for as long as 17 years, and who is now deputy secretary general of the UN Technological Cooperation and Development Department [TCDD] was interviewed this evening by these reporters here in the Xinjinjiang Hotel.

Ji Chaozhu has come to participate in the "International Symposium on City and Regional Planning for Big Cities" on behalf of the United Nations. Although he has been to Shanghai many times; in 1972 he accompanied Zhou Enlai and Nixon in the signing of the Sino-U.S. Joint Declaration in Shanghai; this is the first time he has visited Shanghai as a senior UN official. Wearing a smile, he said: This is the result of the discussion between Xie Qimei, former deputy secretary general; and Zhu Rongji, former Shanghai mayor and current State Council vice premier, when the latter visited the UN's New York headquarters last year.

Help in Three Major Areas of Development

Ji Chaozhu said: The fact that the current symposium is held in Shanghai is because it is the pioneer in the development of China's industry, science, and technology, and because its past once caught the world attention and its present impresses people profoundly. Shanghai is very suited to the exploration of various prospects of its city development. Pudong's development, especially, will have an important influence on China's tuture development. He said: As one of the UN's most important coordinating organizations, the TCDD is aimed at promoting technological cooperation between developed and developing countries. He said: The department has experts of all fields, majoring in economic development planning, detailed designing, plan management, and building all kinds of city

infrastructural projects. It can offer help to city planning departments in a variety of areas regarding big city planning. He said: China is the largest developing country and is where the UN TCDD will render major help for its development.

He disclosed: The department has confirmed three major areas of development for China: offering help in exploiting the oilfields in Xinjiang's Tarim Basin, promoting the use of geothermal electricity in Tibet, and supporting the development of Shanghai's Pudong. He said: Since China initiated the policy of reform and opening up 12 years ago, the Zhujiang Delta has quickly developed. The fact that China has decided to develop Pudong as a major development program will play a larger and larger role in China's development. Pudong will probably develop faster than the Zhujiang Delta and will have a more far-reaching influence. Of course, we should concentrate our energies there.

Pudong Has Numerous Competitors With Respect to Attracting Foreign Capital

Asked what were the most immediate problems Shanghai's Pudong had to resolve for its development, Ji Chaozhu said frankly that they were the problem of capital and the problem of attracting foreign investment. He gave a number of examples from many countries as a reference for Pudong's development, such as the transformation of London's old wharf area, for which Britain granted foreign investors a number of preferential policies, resulting in the success in attracting foreign investment.

He said: Pudong has many competitors around the world in terms of attracting foreign capital. The first competitors are East European countries. He said that he once asked some large British enterprises where they would invest their money and they answered they would first invest in Czechoslovakia and Hungary, and then in China. The situation, of course, has changed now. Some large enterprises feel the very turbulent situation of East European societies and the investment risks involved. They are beginning to shift their capital to China where the political situation is stable, and then to the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, and other countries. Because these countries are much better known than Shanghai's Puriong and because they adopt very preferential policies, they pose a very great threat to China [in terms of their competitiveness].

In view of this, Ji Chaozhu hoped that Shanghai would further give publicity to Pudong to the outside world and enable foreign countries to have an understanding of Pudong. He said Shanghai could invite more foreign businesses to Pudong for on-the-spot investigations, further improve investment regulations and rules, and make investment policies more transparent. If so, foreign businesses will be attracted to invest there.

Shanghai and Hong Kong Should Learn From Each Other's Strong Points

This UN deputy secretary general, who was once the Chinese ambassador to Britain, also has a fairly good understanding of Hong Kong affairs. Speaking on planning for the development of international big cities, he suggested that

Shanghai and Hong Kong should supplement and learn from each other. He said: Shanghai has a strong technological capability and high-caliber people. Many of the most successful entrepreneurs in Hong Kong came from Shanghai or its vicinity. However, Shanghai is less developed than Hong Kong in the banking and financial fields. Hong Kong has been very successful in city planning and development over the last 10 years and furnishes a lot of experiences for Shanghai to learn from. Therefore, it is beneficial if Shanghai and Hong Kong can establish close ties. Precisely because of this, former Shanghai Mayor Zhong Rongji visited Hong Kong. The visit turned out to be a great success. He suggested current leaders of Shanghai use this method: In addition to inviting people to Shanghai, they may visit other countries to give publicity to Shanghai and learn others' strong points.

Body Decides To Hold 1993 East Asiad in Beijing OW0711120591 Beijing XINHUA in English 1051 GMT 7 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA)—The first East Asian Games will be held in China in May of 1993, according to a decision made at the meeting of the East Asian National Olympic Committees here today.

The meeting, started in Beijing on Wednesday, drew delegates from China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Hong Kong, Japan, South Korea, Mongolia and Chinese Taipei.

It decided that the East Asian Games are the games for best athletes. The games, which are scheduled to be conducted in every two years, will first start on a comparatively small scale in the East Asian Zone. As conditions are adequate. [sentence as received] It may be open to these national olympic committees in other Asian zones or Oceanian area.

As for the sports program of the games, the meeting decided that an ad-hoc committee be set up to study and examine the schedules of various Asian and international sports federations and then prepare a proposed program for approval at the next meeting to be held in early next year.

The meeting sets two principles in selecting the sports for the program. Ball games which are more popular in Asia and individual events in which Asia enjoys the leading position in the world will be included in the program.

The delegates also made a number of suggestions on the amendment of the Constitution of the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA), so as to make the OCA management more democratic and efficient and they will duely forward these amendments to the OCA.

Country To Attend UN Trade Conference OW0911020991 Beijing XINHUA in English 0057 GMT 9 Nov 91

[Text] United Nations, November 8 (XINHUA)—The Group of 77 announced here today it will meet at ministerial level in Tehran, Iran, from November 19 to 23, 1991, to prepare common position for the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD VIII).

The group, which now includes 128 developing countries, will hold a three-day meeting of senior officials before the ministerial meeting.

UNCTAD VIII will be held in Cartagena De Indias, Colombia, from February 8 to 25, 1992.

For the first time, a number of developed countries have been invited by the group of 77 to attend its preparatory meeting for the quadrennial UNCTAD conference as observers.

These countries are Italy, as the current coordinator of group B, the Netherlands, which is currently holding the European Community (EC) presidency, Australia, Canada, Japan, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland.

Hungary, Poland and Turkey are also invited.

China has been traditionally invited as a special guest and will also attend the Tehran meeting.

The meeting is scheduled to adopt a political declaration and a substantive platform for international cooperation in the five sectors singled out in the agenda for UNCTAD VIII, namely, resources for development, international trade, technology, services and commodities.

Ways of strengthening economic cooperation among developing countries and issues of specific interest to the 42 least developed countries will also be prominent subjects in the discussions.

Baker Urges Global Partnership With Japan OW1111152091 Beijing XINHUA in English 1455 GMT 11 Nov 91

[Text] Tokyo. November 11 (XINHUA)—Visiting United States Secretary of State James Baker said here today that Japan should become a global partner of the United States within and without the Asia-Pacific region in the post-cold war era.

In a major policy speech to the Japan Institute for international Affairs, Baker said the United States was playing, and would continue to play, a vital role in the fabric of the Pacific region.

Baker, who arrived here on Sunday for talks with the new government under Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, stressed that "America's destiny lay across the Pacific as well as the Atlantic."

The secretary of state said: "Today the Asia-Pacific region is our largest trading partner, with more than 300 billion (U.S.) dollars a year in two-way trans-Pacific trade."

"This trade is nearly one-third larger than that across the Atlantic. United States firms have invested more than 61 billion (U.S.) dollars in the Asia-Pacific region," he said.

Referring to the establishment of a Pacific community, Baker said, "its central support is the alliance and partnership between the United States and Japan." Baker said U.S.-Japan relations had to adjust to reflect the new circumstances. He listed four basic, interrelated elements as necessary to reflect "a full partnership" between the two allies.

The four areas were collective security as provided by the U.S.-Japan security treaty; an economic relationship with "openness on both sides", fulfilment of the promise of a global partnership, and a new understanding of each other's culture.

Baker said the trilateral relations with Europe should also be strengthened if Japan and the United States hoped to make their partnership "a moving force around the world".

In all areas where the United States was concerned, Japan should play a leading role as well.

Turning to southeast Asia, Baker—without directly mentioning the Malaysia-proposed East Asian Economic Caucus (EAEC) - rejected regional economic blocs which would overshadow work by the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum.

APEC includes the United States and other Pacific rim countries as major players, while the proposed EAEC would exclude North American nations including the U.S..

Baker also rejected normalization of relations with Vietnam or support for economic assistance to Vietnam from any third country such as Japan until the prisoner-of-war and missing-in-action issues, lingering since the Vietnam war, were resolved.

Meanwhile, Baker, who will visit China from November 15 to 17 in his Asian trip, also voiced views on China and U.S.-Sino relations from the stance of the U.S. Government.

Discusses Trade Imbalance

OW1111174791 Beijing XINHUA in English 1597 GMT 11 Nov 91

[Text] Tokyo, November 11 (XINHUA)—Visiting United States Secretary of State James Baker today asked Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa to take new steps to correct the huge bilateral trade imbalance in Japan's favor.

During the 50-minute talks at the the prime minister's official residence, Baker complained that while the U.S. overall trade imbalance was greatly improving, the imbalance with Japan was on a reverse trend, government sources said.

He said the trade deficit with Japan accounted for about 70 percent of the U.S. trade imbalance with the world as a whole.

He said President George Bush's visit to Japan, which was originally scheduled for later this month, had not been cancelled, but merely postponed.

Miyazawa said Japan looked forward to an early visit by Bush so that the two countries could make a "Tokyo declaration" to consolidate their bilateral ties, the sources said. In reference to U.S. demands that Japan open its closed rice markeo, Miyazawa said the issue should be resolved not on a bilateral basis, but along with the difficult problems of other countries in the framework of the Uruguay round of multilateral trade talks.

Japan now banned imports of rice for the sake of "food security."

Miyazawa and Baker shared the view on the importance of the Uruguay round being successfully concluded.

Touching on the territorial dispute between Japan and the Soviet Union, Baker said the United States would continue to support Japan's position on the islands.

Japan has demanded the return of the four islands off Hokkaido, northern Japan, occupied by the Soviet Union since the end of World War II.

Cheney Views Spread of Soviet Nuclear Weapons OW1011015191 Beijing XINHUA in English 0105 GMT 10 Nov 91

[Text] Washington, November 9 (XINHUA)—U.S. Defense Secretary Dick Cheney today expressed the concern that the worsening Soviet economy could lead to the proliferation of its nuclear weapons.

Interviewed by Cable News Network, Cheney said that the Soviet Union, which possesses up to 30,000 nuclear warheads, "is coming apart, literally."

"I think the fact that they have not made any progress in terms of economic reform enhances the possibility" that the Soviet nuclear weapon experts will go to work for other countries, Cheney said.

In addition, he said, it could result in "the flow of some of those weapons themselves to third parties."

"You have to be concerned about the size of that stockpile and what happens to it over time," Cheney said.

Although the U.S. officials believed that there is a tight central control over the Soviet nuclear systems at present, "the question we can't answer is what that arrangement will look like a year or two from now; that is, the question of who will control the Soviet nuclear stockpile down the road," Cheney said.

United States & Canada

Alexander Haig Arrives for 'Goodwill Visit'

Qian Qichen Hosts Banquet

OW1011130891 Beijing XINHUA in English 1158 GMT 10 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 10 (XINHUA)—Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen met with former United States Secretary of State Alexander Haig Jr. here this evening.

Qian extended a welcome to Mr. Haig and had a friendly talk with him.

After the meeting, Qian hosted a banquet in honor of Mr. Haig and his party.

Mr. Haig and his party arrived here this afternoon on a goodwill visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

Meets Li Peng

OW1111133391 Beijing XINHUA in English 1323 GMT 11 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 11 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng said today that China attaches great importance to the upcoming mid-November visit by U.S. Scoretary of State James Baker.

Li made the remarks this afternoon in Beijing during a meeting with former U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who arrived in China on Sunday to begin a goodwill visit as the guest of the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

Li extended a warm welcome to Haig. Recalling the latter's previous visit to China two years ago, Li said, "China was facing a difficult period at that time," adding, "I will always remember that visit."

The premier expressed appreciation for Haig's consistent efforts to develop Sino-U.S. relations, both during and after his time in office.

"China attaches importance to Sino-U.S. relations and to Secretary of State James Baker's forthcoming visit," said Li.

Li briefed Haig on China's current domestic situation, saying: "We have withstood the test of time and have overcome difficulties and now every aspect of the country's life is becoming increasingly better. We are full of confidence for the future of China."

Haig said he expects his ties with China, which began some 21 years ago, to be constantly strengthened. He noted that Baker's visit to China is an important one, and expressed the hope that the visit will prove highly successful and will serve as catalyst to the further improvement and development of Sino-U.S relations.

Earlier today, Haig met with Rong Yiren, vice-chairman of the China's National People's Congress Standing Committee; Vice-Premier Zou Jiahua; Li Lanqing, minister of foreign economic relations and trade; and, Lin Zongtang, minister of aero-space industry.

Talks With Jiang Zemin

OW1211115691 Beijing XINHUA in English 1148 GMT 12 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 12 (XINHUA)—Despite the temporary difficulties between China and the United States, Sino-U.S. relations can be steered along the right path so long as the leaders of the two countries take a long-term view and increase contacts, Chinese Communist Party (CPC) Leader Jiang Zemin said here today.

Jiang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, made this remark upon meeting with visiting former U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig Jr. here today.

Haig visited China many times when he was chief of staff of the White House office and Secretary of State, and was later involved in social and business activities. He has been a major figure in promoting the establishment and development of Sino-U.S. relations.

According to a Chinese Foreign Ministry official, Jiang and Haig had a friendly and harmonious talk during their meeting.

Jiang extended a welcome to Haig, saying that Haig has always stood for friendly cooperation between China and the United States. He said this is in accordance with the interests of both countries and will also benefit peace and stability in the world.

"We appreciate General Haig's foresight and courage," Jiang said.

Haig said it has been 21 years since he started contacts with China. He said he is pleased to see that high-level dialogue between the two countries is to resume.

Haig said that when he served in the Richard Nixon administration, the obstacles between the United States and China were much bigger than those of today. However, the two sides finally signed three joint communiques through negotiations. Haig himself took part in the drafting of two of the three communiques.

He expressed the hope that the scheduled China visit of incumbent Secretary of State James Baker will be a success.

Jiang Zemin said that China and the United States have different social systems, historical backgrounds, cultural traditions and values.

Nearly 20 years ago, Jiang said, President Nixon, Dr. Henry Kissinger and General Haig "overcame various obstacles to visit China, opening the door for Sino-U.S. relations together with the Chinese leaders."

Then, he added, Sino-U.S. relations, which had been suspended for 22 years, were restored and grew markedly in the following two decades.

"This is because our common interests outweigh our divergences," Jiang noted.

At present, he said, temporary difficulties have come up again in Sino-U.S. relations. However, so long as the leaders of the two countries "take a strategic and long-term view and increase high-level contacts, ways to overcome the difficulties can be found and bilateral relations can be led back to the correct path."

Jiang noted that the Chinese side attaches importance to the forthcoming Baker visit, hoping it will be fruitful and successful.

On the international situation, Jiang Zemin said significant and profound changes have taken place, but the world is not tranquil. Old contradictions have not been settled, while new ones have begun to emerge.

Under such circumstances, Jiang said, China and the United States should strengthen cooperation, which is of practical significance to maintaining peace and stability in the Asian-Pacific region as well as in the world as a whole.

China will stick to its reform and open policies and the socialist road with Chinese characteristics, while continuously perfecting its socialist system, Jiang stressed, saying that China will deepen the reforms and open to the outside world wider, Jiang stressed.

"We believe that we can manage own affairs well. Running well the affairs of a country with more than one billion people and maintaining the stability of it is itself a contribution to the world," Jiang said.

To focus on its economic construction, China needs a peaceful and stable international environment, Jiang stressed. Following an independent foreign policy, China is willing to promote the noble cause of peace and development with all countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, he added.

Haig expressed his belief that China will become a major economic power, saying that China's reform and open policies and its efforts to expand economic ties with other countries are wise and will benefit not only China but other countries as well.

Former Secretary of State Shultz Visits Beijing

Li Peng Views Ties

OW1111154291 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 11 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 11 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng expressed hope today that Sino-U.S. relations will be restored and developed on the basis of the three communiques signed between the two countries. Li made his remarks during a meeting with former U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. The Chinese premier extended a warm welcome to Shultz, noting that the two had met on numerous occasions.

Li said that Sino-U.S. relations were relatively stable during the period when Shultz served as the U.S. secretary of state. "We appreciate the efforts Mr. Shultz made in this regard."

Shultz said that as friend of China he earnestly hopes that Sino-U.S. relations will develop in a correct manner. He noted that improved relations will be highly beneficial to both countries.

Li said that China's economy continues to develop, offering a very promising market. He said that vast potential exists for Sino-U.S. economic cooperation.

Li noted that while bilateral ties have been abnormal for a little over two years, economic relations have nonetheless recorded a certain degree of progress.

American businessmen have been active in China and have established various types of enterprises, including solely funded ventures, Sino-U.S. joint ventures and Sino-U.S. cooperative projects. Li noted that most of these activities have been successful.

Li said that over the next decade the development of the country's energy industry will be a top priority, and that the electric power sector will further develop. "We hope to strengthen cooperation in this area," he added.

Shultz expressed great admiration for the achievements China has made in the reform and opening to the outside world. He also expressed hope the country will have greater achievements in its economic development effort.

Shultz, who now serves as a senior advisor with the Bechtel Group, said the corporation is deeply involved in the energy sector and hopes to develop cooperative ties with China.

Shultz also met separately with Rong Yiren, vice-chairman of the National Persais Congress Standing Committee and Vice-Premier Wu Xueqian.

Qian Qichen Extends Welcome

OW1111084691 Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 11 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 11 (XINHUA)—Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen met with former U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz here at noon today.

Shultz arrived here last night for a visit at the invitation of the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

During today's meeting, Qian extended a welcome to Shultz.

According to a Chinese Foreign Ministry official, Qian said the Chinese Government attaches great importance to Sino-U.S. relations, and that he hoped that bilateral relations would gradually return to normal through joint efforts by both sides.

Shultz said that he agreed with the present Secretary of State James Baker that there are divergences in views between China and the United States, but these divergences have to be settled by high-level contacts and discussions between the two governments.

The divergences can not be settled without contacts, and the two sides should adopt a practical and constructive attitude to seize the opportunity and solve the problems, he went on.

Both Qian and Shultz said they believed that Sino-U.S. relations should be dealt with according to the principles laid down in the three joint communiques.

After the meeting Qian hosted a banquet in honor of Shultz and his wife.

Jiang Zemin Sees 'Old Friend'

OW1111094291 Beijing XINHUA in English 0924 GMT 11 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 11 (XINHUA)—Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met with former U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz here this afternoon.

Shultz arrived here last night for a visit at the invitation of the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

According to Chinese Foreign Ministry officials, Jiang expressed appreciation for Shultz's efforts, both during his

term of office and in the recent years, in improving and developing Sino-U.S. relations.

Jiang called Shultz an old friend of the Chinese people, quoting an old Chinese saying "It is particularly happy for old friends to meet again."

China is the largest developing country and the United States is the biggest developed country, Jiang said, adding that it would be beneficial to both sides to normalize the bilateral relations.

Shultz, who is now a senior consultant of the Bechtel Group of the United States, said he is visiting China in dual capacity.

As an old friend of the Chinese people, he said he has come to meet old friends and make new ones, and take a look at China's new progress. As a businessman, he added, he hoped to promote bilateral economic cooperation.

Shultz said he is pleased to see China's economy developing steadily. He also expressed admiration for China's achievements in disaster relief work.

Paper Terms Baker Visit 'Important Event' HK0511050791 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 5 Nov 91 p 2

[Editorial: "Baker Seizes Opportunity To Visit China"]

[Text] After the senior leaders of Japan, Britain, and West European countries visited China, U.S. Secretary of State Baker announced that he would visit China 15-17 November. This is a high-level contact between the United States and China in the last two and more years. As Baker said when announcing his China visit: "Ignoring China does not contribute toward the elimination of the real problems existing between the United States and China." He declared that the United States was willing to solve the problems between the two countries through discussion. An ASSOCIATED PRESS commentary states that Baker's resumption of contact with China's leaders is an "important event" in Sino-U.S. relations.

China is a permanent member state of the Security Council and its population accounts for 22 percent of the world's population. It will not work to ignore China's existence or to adopt a policy of isolating China. It does not seem advantageous to the world's peace and stability or to long-term U.S. interests.

The foundation of Sino-U.S. relations was already laid by three joint communiques. The value concepts and ideologies of China and the United States differ, but as long as they do not interfere in each other's internal affairs, they will not become obstacles to the development of Sino-U.S. relations and the two countries can completely seek common ground while reserving differences and develop cooperative relations. At present, Sino-U.S. relations are still at a low tide. However, the problems between China and the United States, in fact, pale by comparison with the complicated and difficult problems during Kissinger's visit to China 20 years ago. During Baker's China visit this time,

as long as they speak frankly and sincerely, conduct discussions on an equal basis, and exchange views, Sino-U.S. relations can develop anew on the basis of the three communiques. No obstacles whatsoever exist on the Chinese side.

While meeting with former Editor in Chief de Borchgrave of THE WASHINGTON POST [as published], General Secretary Jiang Zemin said: "Sino-Japanese relations have been completely resumed. Relations between China and West Europe have also been basically restored. Sino-U.S. relations have not been back to normal and the Chinese side is unwilling to see this state. Although there are all sorts of differences between China and the United States, the common interests of both sides are still essential. China and the United States can supplement each other very greatly in the aspect of economic and trade cooperation. If China and the United States strengthen cooperation in the international issues, it will be conducive to the balance, peace, and stability of the Asia-Pacific region and the world."

China advocates that common ground should be sought while differences are reserved and that, first of all, the problems of economic and trade cooperation should be solved and bilateral cooperation in international issues should be strengthened. However, Baker also maintains that practical bilateral problems need discussion and solution.

China and the United States recently made important and substantial progress in the issue of permission to enter the market. China will adopt positive measures in the aspect of protecting the intellectual property right and the bilateral trade policy and reduce the custom duties on over 50 kinds of imported commodities. However the U.S. newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR states that the United States and other industrialized countries have relaxed restrictions on exporting to China several dozens of science and technology developments applicable to weapons and articles for civil use. Both sides have made compromises and positively sought a method to solve the problems. So long as the high-level contacts are increased, the problems can, therefore, be solved through consultations. China has foreign exchange of \$40 billion on hand, all countries of the world hope to get commercial contracts with China as soon as possible, and China has also pursued a diversified import policy. U.S. businessmen are worried about the U.S. policy toward China and demand more chances to enter China's market. Baker said: "China has rich economic potential" and will seize the best opportunity to visit China at this time.

Perhaps Baker will talk about the human rights issue. China has recently published a "white paper on the state of China's human rights," that reports the state of China's human rights and expresses China's principle and policy of the human rights issue. China maintains that the human rights issue is, in essence, an issue of a country internal jurisdiction and opposes any country's interference in the other country's internal affairs under the pretext of the issue of human rights. However, China also positively participates in the international activities of human rights and advocates that international cooperation in the realm of human rights

should be strengthened on the foundation of mutual understanding and seeking common ground while reserving differences. So far as the United States is concerned, it is not likely that the human rights issue does not exist. China's population is five times as large as that of the United States and the criminals in custody number 1.28 million, whereas the United States has 1 million prisoners. That is to say, there are 426 prisoners in every 100,000 Americans, a figure that ranks in the front row of the world. Does this not clearly explain the problem? In the light of their own history, culture, and the situation of their own economic development, all countries must, therefore, handle their own issue of human rights well but not blindly do as required by others. Regarding the issue of Middle East peace, the issue of Cambodia, and issue of Asia-Pacific region, and the issue of antinuclear proliferation, perhaps they may be discussed this time. If China and the United States can calmly exchange views, this will be beneficial to upholding the stable world situation.

Envoy Zhang Weichao Presents Award to Helen Snow OW0911111491 Beijing XINHUA in English 0748 GMT 9 Nov 91

[Text] New York, November 8 (XINHUA)—Ms. Helen Foster Snow, who has devoted her whole life to promoting and strengthening the understanding and friendship between the Chinese and American peoples, received the first international literature award for understanding and friendship from China at her residence in Madison City, Connecticut, today.

An awarding ceremony was held with the participation of Chinese Ambassador Zhang Weichao, Chinese consul general to New York, Wang Jiadong, consul in charge of cultural exchange in the Chinese Consulate General in New York, Ms. Sharon Crain, member of the Council of Edgar Snow Foundation, Harrison Salisbury, former editor of the NEW YORK TIMES.

A certificate of award, presented to 84-year old Helen Foster Snow by the Council of China Literature Foundation, highly appreciates her distinguished service over half a century in warm support of the Chinese people's just cause, in making China better known in the world and in the furtherance of friendship between the Chinese and American peoples through abundant writings.

The certificate was signed by Wan Li, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China and honorary chairman of China Literature Foundation, famous writer Ba Jin, chairman of China Literature Foundation.

A carved wood statue of famous Chinese Poet Qu Yuan (340-278 B.C.) and two copies of the newly published book *Return to China* by Ms. Helen Snow in Chinese translation were also presented to her.

Ms. Helen Snow received the award with great appreciation.

The purpose of the international literature award for understanding and friendship is to promote cultural exchange between China and foreign countries, make the world better understand China and strengthen international cooperation in literature.

In his remarks at the awarding ceremony, Ambassador Zhang described Ms. Helen Snow as an "intelligent bridge builder" and said that "with exceptional capability and enthusiasm, she has helped build up a 'golden bridge' over the Pacific Ocean through which the peoples of our two countries have had a better channel to understand each other."

Born in Utah, the United States in 1907, Ms. Helen Snow came to China for the first time in August 1931. Since then she devoted her whole life to sympathizing and supporting the just cause of the Chinese people in more than 50 years and wrote many excellent works on China and the Chinese Revolution led by the Chinese Communist Party, such as Inside Red China, a companion volume to her husband Edgar Snow's famous classic Red Star Over China, and Return to China.

In her congratulatory letter to Ms. Helen Snow for this occasion, Han Suyin, a famous woman writer and a close friend of Ms. Helen Snow's, said "I am very glad that China has chosen to honor a great writer, a woman of undoubted integrity, of talent, and whose works have enriched international understanding."

CPPCC Official Meets Wisconsin Delegation OW0711114691 Beijing XINHUA in English 1105 GMT 7 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA)—Cheng Siyuan, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], met with a delegation from the Wisconsin State of the United States, led by its Lieutenant Governor Scott McCallum here today.

Public Security Official Meets DEA Head OW0811130891 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252 GMT 8 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 8 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Minister of Public Security Yu Lei, who is also secretarygeneral of the National Narcotics Control Commission of China, held talks today in Beijing with Robert Bonner, the administrator of the United States Drug Enforcement Administration.

The two officials discussed issues related to the crackdown on international drug traffickers, especially those in the "Golden Triangle."

Both men commented favorably of exchanges of information between Chinese and American anti-drug units, as well as on cooperative efforts to investigate and prosecute drug cases and train personnel.

They expressed hope that the two countries will further strengthen cooperation in these areas.

The Chinese side expressed hope that the United States will work to remove any obstacles which might prevent further cooperation in order to create favorable conditions for the anti-drug effort.

Bonner expressed a strong desire to work toward this end.

United States Ambassador to China J. Stapleton Roy attended the talks.

Bonner and his party arrived here Thursday to begin a working visit to China.

Guangxi Chairman Meets U.S. Bank Official

HK0811071591 Nanning Guangxi People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Nov 91

[Text] Regional Chairman Cheng Kejie and Vice Chairman Chen Ren cordially met with Mr (Pei Da Xiong), deputy director of the U.S. Import and Export Bank, in Nanning's Lingyuan Hotel on the evening of 2 November.

Cheng Kejie welcomed Mr (Pei) for coming to Guangxi to support Guangxi's construction cause.

Cheng Kejie said: Guangxi's development started relatively late. Guangxi needed a large amount of construction funds, especially for its communications, energy, and various other projects. I hope we will be able to cooperate with each other on a mutually beneficial and mutually accommodating basis.

The U.S. Import and Export Bank is a relatively large investment bank based in Hong Kong. Though this is his first visit to Guangxi, Mr (Pei Da Xiong) has had a very good impression of Guangxi.

Since his arrival in Nanning on 1 October, Mr (Pei Da Xiong) has held frank and sincere talks with various departments concerned and has been greatly satisfied with the results of those talks. He maintained that Guangxi has great development potential, for it is rich in natural resources. He pledged to do what he could to help Guangxi's construction.

Responsible persons of the regional planning commission, economic affairs commission, branch of People's Bank of China, foreign economic relations and trade office, and other departments concerned were also present on the occasion.

Northeast Asia

South Korea Announces Nuclear-Free Stance OW0811092591 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 8 Nov 91

[Text] Pyongyang, November 8 (XINHUA)—South Korean President No Tae-u this morning announced South Korea's stance on the proposal for making the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free zone.

No Tae-u's televised speech contained three major conditions. They were:

—South Korea would not produce, possess, stockpile, or use any nuclear weapons. Nuclear energy would be used only for peaceful purposes in South Korea.

- —Under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, nuclear facilities in South Korea would be examined by the International Atomic Energy Agency and other world nuclear security organizations. And South Korea would not seek to own any facilities for nuclear fuel redisposal or for nuclear enrichment.
- —South Korea would contribute alongside the international community to an all-round destruction of large-scale killing and biochemical weapons.

In his address, No also called on both the North and South sides to consult at high level meetings on the issues of nuclear weapons and military affairs.

The spokesman for the U.S. State Department has reportedly expressed his welcome to No's address.

Spokesman Reacts

CM1211115291 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Nov 91 p 1

["China Supports Setting Up Nuclear-Free Zone in Korean Peninsula"]

[Text] Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today: "We hope that the South Korean leader's statement of non-possession of nuclear weapons will be helpful to attaining the goal of a nuclear free zone in the Korean peninsula."

The spokesman made the remarks when asked to comment on a TV speech of South Korean President No Tae-u on November 8 that South Korea will not possess nuclear weapons.

The spokesman noted that not long ago, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward the proposal of turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear free zone.

"China supports this proposal and all the practical steps which may help to realize it, for it will be conductive to achieving peace and stability in the Korean peninsula," he said.

North Korea Accuses South of Aerial Spying OW0911135291 Beijing XINHUA in English 1103 GMT 9 Nov 91

[Text] Pyongyang, November 9 (XINHUA)—Four South Korean pilotless planes have made reconnaissance flights over the northern part of the demilitarized zone. The Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) Saturday termed the incident a "military provocation" against the North.

KCNA said the flights took place on November 8 by the South Korean aircraft which were equipped with aerial photographing devices.

The report said: "We cannot but take a more serious view of this military provocation because it was committed when the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets were staging the aggressive 'Eagle 91' and 'Valiant Blitz' joint military exercises, bringing the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war."

North Korea, Japan Set Next Beijing Talks OW0711051491 Beijing XINHUA in English 1119 GMT 6 Nov 91

[Text] Pyongyang, November 6 (XINHUA)—The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and Japan are to hold their fifth round of inter-governmental talks for the normalization of diplomatic relations at the embassies of the two countries in Beijing, China, on November 18 and 19, 1991.

The period of the talks will be extended, if necessary, the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY (KCNA) reported today.

At the fourth round the two sides had agreed to have the fifth round in early November. But it has been postponed at the request of the Japanese side, the KCNA report said.

Kaifu Receives Beijing Mayor Chen Xitong 4 Sep SK0611123491 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 5 Sep 91 p 1

[By reporter Chen Esheng (7115 6759 3932): "Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu Meets With Mayor Chen Xitong"]

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu met with Beijing Mayor Chen Xitong at his official residence on the afternoon of 4 September and held a cordial and friendly talk with him.

Kaifu said: Chinese leaders accorded me lavish hospitality during my recent visit to China. Both sides held substantial talks on the two countries' relations and achieved success in this. In particular, Kaifu said the phrase "friendly cooperation between the two countries" to Chen Xitong in Mandarin, which he learned during his visit to China. Speaking on the exchanges between Beijing and Tokyo, which have friendly ties, Kaifu emphasized that the accumulation of their exchanges would greatly help Japanese people acquire a further understanding of China.

Speaking on the Third World Track and Field Championships recently held in Tokyo, Kaifu said to Mayor Chen Xitong that he was deeply impressed by the Chinese women throwers who won gold medals. He said that this was the result of the Asian Games successfully being held by Beijing and expressed the hope that Beijing's wish to hold the Olympic Games in 2000 would come true.

Mayor Chen Xitong first conveyed Premier Li Peng's regards to Prime Minister Kaifu. He said: Prime Minister Kaifu's recent visit to China was very successful. It opened a new chapter in the history of the relations between the two countries and enabled the friendly cooperation between China and Japan to be promoted further from a new starting point. Speaking on the achievements in the friendly exchanges carried out by Beijing and Tokyo in the past many years, he expressed gratitude to Prime Minister Kaifu for his support to the development of the friendly relations between the two cities and expressed the hope that the

development of these relations would facilitate the development of the friendship between China and Japan and between their people.

Toshiichi Suzuki, governor of Tokyo Prefecture, and Tang Jiaxuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Japan, were present at the meeting.

Hebei Governor Receives Japanese Trade Delegation SK0611135591 Shijiazhuang HEBEI R!BAO in Chinese 7 Sep 91 p 1

[Text] At a meeting with a delegation of the Japanese Association for Promotion of International Trade, headed by Hita Yoshitake, director of the association, Cheng Weigao, governor of the Hebei Provincial government, and Ye Liansong, vice governor of the provincial government, stated that Hebei Province would further extensively conduct fruitful cooperation with Japanese industrial and commercial circles.

Cheng Weigao explained to the guests the provincial situation in developing foreign economic relations in the past years. He said: Our province has to find partners to develop cooperatively some provincial projects. I hope that the friends of the Japanese Association for Promotion of International Trade will make efforts to widely introduce various Japanese sectors to our province and that increasingly more essential achievements in cooperation will be made.

Hita Yoshitake said: During the visit, we are personally seeing Hebei's stable economic and political situation. This shows the success in reform and opening up. He pledged to make efforts to promote the exchange and cooperation between enterprises in Japan and China.

Japan Grants Three-Year Aid Package to Jilin SK0411154591 Changchun Jilin People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2200 GMT 2 Nov 91

[Text] First-year funds, totaling more than 5 million yen, granted by the Postal Savings International Aid Foundation of Japan through the Japanese Industrial, Commercial, and Scientific and Technological Cooperation Association and Jilin's Foreign Scientific and Technological Exchange Center to the poverty-stricken areas along the Huolin He were recently remitted to our province. The three-year aid package, beginning October 1991 and ending in September 1994, will be used for training personnel and soil surveys. Through the training, personnel will be able to master the equipment provided by Japan. The funds include testing equipment, expenses for sending personnel to Japan to undergo training, and expenses for the training of [words indistinct].

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Reportage Continues on SRV Delegation Visit

Do Muoi, Jiang Hold Talks

OW0811135791 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in Mandarin 0830 GMT 8 Nov 91

[From the "News" program]

[Text] The visiting high-level Vietnamese delegation led by General Secretary Do Muoi of the Vietnamese Communist Party [CPV] and Chairman Vo Van Kiet of the Council of Ministers laid a wreath at the Monument to the People's Heroes in the Tiananmen Square and paid respects to the remains of Mao Zedong on the morning of 6 November.

On the same day, General Secretary Du Muoi held talks with General Secretary Jiang Zemin of the CPC Central Committee at Diaoyutai State Guesthouse. During the talks, the two sides briefed each other on the new situation and tasks of their respective parties and countries under the new situation.

General Secretaries Du Muoi and Jiang Zemin emphasized: Vietnam and China hold fast to the socialist road in carrying out their national construction and practice the policy of opening up and expanding international relations. Both sides emphasized that relations should be built on the basis of the principles of independence, sovereignty, total equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. The CPV and CPC should normalize their relations and develop state-to-state relations. General Secretary Du Muoi invited General Secretary Jiang Zemin and Premier Li Peng to visit Vietnam. General Secretary Jiang Zemin accepted the invitation with pleasure.

On the afternoon of 6 November, Chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet held talks with Chinese Premier Li Peng. The two government heads exchanged views on restoring and developing state-to-state relations in the spirit of equality and on developing cooperation in the fields of communications, transportation, postal service, culture, and science and technology.

Both sides agreed to draft and issue a joint communique and expressed satisfaction with the agreement on temporarily resolving the border issue which will be signed during the summit. Both sides agreed to finalize a number of procedures to be able to sign the agreements on air and sea transportation and on postal service cooperation and to continue negotiations on restoring railroad links.

On the same day, General Secretary Du Muoi, Chairman Vo Van Kiet, and other members of the high-level Vietnamese delegation visited some cultural and economic units in Beijing.

Do Muoi, Vo Van Kiet Visit Commune

BK0911082891 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 gmt 8 Nov 918

[Text] On the morning of 7 November, our high-level delegation led by Comrades Do Muoi and Vo Van Kiet visited (Xi Kweiping) commune in the Western suburbs of Beijing and was warmly received by the party and administration leaders of the commune. Comrade (Kwang Leifu), deputy secretary of the party committee and chairman of the commune introduced the social and production situation and the livelihood of the people in the commune to the distinguished guests.

In a cordial and open atmosphere, Compades Do Muoi and Vo Van Kiet exchanged views with the local cadres on the experiences in production management and guidelines for developing the rural economy.

Then, the commune cadres showed the Vietnamese guests around to a ready-made clothes factory, the winter crop cultivation area and a kindergarten. The children in the kindergarten performed several literary and artistic shows to welcome the delegation. Uncles Do Muoi and Vo Van Kiet affectionately commended the children and donated gifts to the children.

Also on the morning of 7 November, our high-level delegation visited (Jiugong) museum, the best and largest historical and cultural complex in Beijing.

Leaders Attend Signing Ceremony

BK0911083891 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 8 Nov 91

[Text] On 7 November, Comrade Do Muoi, General Secretary General of our Party, and Comrade Vo Van Kiet, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of our country, called on Comrade Yang Shangkun, Chairman of the PRC, at the People's Great Hall in Beijing. [video shows Do Muoi and Vo Van Kiet shaking hands with Yang Shangkun in front of the Great Hall].

Comrades Do Muoi and Vo Van Kiet conveyed the warm regards and sincere wishes of State Council Chairman Vo Chi Cong and other Vietnamese leaders to Comrade Yang Shangkun. Comrade Yang Shangkun sincerely thanked and asked Comrades Do Muoi and Vo Van Kiet to convey his best regards and wishes to Chairman Vo Van Kiet and other Vietnamese leaders.

Both sides expressed profound satisfaction at the fine results of the official friendship visit of the high level Vietnamese delegation and of the talks between General Secretary Do Muoi and General Secretary Jiang Zemin and between Chairman Vo Van Kiet and Premier Li Peng, which opened news pages of history by restoring and developing the traditional relations of good neighborliness, friendship, and mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries. They expressed the firm belief that the normalization and broadening of Sino-Vietnamese relations conform to the deep aspiration and interests of the two peoples and contribute to the cause of peace, stability, and cooperation in the region.

General Secretary Do Muoi and Chairman Vo Van Kiet conveyed State Council Chairman Vo Chi Cong's invitation to President Yang Shangkun to visit Vietnam. President Yang Shangkun thanked Chairman Vo Chi Cong and accepted the invitation with pleasure. [video shows Do Muoi, Vo Van Kiet sitting in the Great Hall and talking to Yang Shangkun, Jiang Zemin, Li Peng and other leaders].

Do Muoi, Kiet Visit Guangzhou

BK0911095591 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 9 Nov 91

[Text] After leaving Beijing, our high-level Vietnamese delegation, led by Comrade General Secretary Do Muoi and Council of Ministers Chairman Vo Van Kiet, arrived in Guangzhou, the capital city of Guangdong Province, at 1830 Beijing time on 7 November.

Accompanying the delegation were Comrade Yang Taifang, the protocol chief and Chinese minister of posts and telecommunications; and Chinese Ambassador to Vietnam Zhang Dewei.

The delegation was welcomed on arrival at Guangzhou Airport by Comrade Guo Rongchang, deputy secretary of the Guangdong Provincial Party Committee; Lu Zhonghe, deputy provincial chief; Lei Yu), deputy mayor of Guangzhou; Huang Gun, head of the provincial foreign affairs department; and many other local Chinese cadres.

On the same evening, the Guangdong Provincial Party Committee and People's Committee held a cordial gettogether and hosted a banquet in honor of the distinguished Vietnamese guests.

Attending the banquet on the side of the local officials were Comrade Xie Fei, secretary of the Guangdong Provincial Party Committee; (Zhu Thamlin), acting provincial chief; Guo Rongchang, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; Lu Zhonghe, deputy provincial chief; Lie Yu, deputy mayor of Guangzhou City; Huang Gun, head of the provincial external affairs department; (Li Wenzhou), head of the Guangzhou City external relations department; and many other Chinese comrades.

Comrade Yang Taifang and Comrade Zhang Dewei were also present at the get-together and welcoming banquet.

On behalf of the provincial party committee and people's committee, Comrade Xie Fei, warmly wecomed Comrade Do Muoi, Comrade Vo Van Kiet, and other members of the high-level Vietnamese delegation now visiting Guangdong province.

He said: The Guangdong people feel proud and honored that their homeland was once a staging base of the Association of the Like-minded Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth, led by esteemed President Ho Chi Minh and many oldergeneration Vietnamese revolutionary fighters.

The comrade warmly welcomed the fine results of the official visit to China of the high-level Vietnamese delegation as well as the agreement reached by the two parties and two governments to normalize relations between both countries.

He also briefed the distinguished Vietnamese guests on the socioeconomic situation of Guangdong Province, especially in regard to the achievements made in recent years due to the exercise of an open-door and economic reform policy initiated by the Communist Party of China.

On behalf of the Vietnamese delegation, Comrade Do Muoi expressed the delegation's joy over its visit to Guangdong, a land with many memories closely related to the history of our people's struggle for independence; and he thanked the party organization, the administration, and the people of the province for having accorded the delegation a warm welcome.

He said: The Vietnamese people will be eternally grateful to the Chinese people, including the people of Guangdong Province, for the great and valuable assistance they have given to the Vietnamese revolutionary struggle.

He added: The communist fighters and the people of Vietnam always feel affection and respect for Guangdong Province because it was once the staging area for various revolutionary organizations—which were the precursor of the Communist Party of Vietnam—as well as for esteemed Uncle Ho and many other older-generation Vietnamese revolutionaries. We wish that the peoples of Vietnam and China would jointly foster the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries so they can flourish ever more steadily.

On the morning of 8 November, the delegation visited the former headquarters of the Association of Like-Minded Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth, which was founded by Uncle Ho in 1925 and which was located at No.13 and 13-A, now already renumberred as 248 and 250, on Wenming street, one of the old quarters of Guangzhou City. It is at the above place that Uncle Ho, then known as Ly Thuy, opened many training classes for youths to prepare cadres for the revolutionary movement back home. Following the founding of the PRC, the Chinese Government decided to make this house a museum, preserving it as a memorial of the militant friendship between the two peoples of China and Vietnam.

Comrade (Li Mingsheng), procurator of the museum, guided the Vietnamese leaders on a tour of the third floor of the house where Uncle Ho had conducted training for youths. Comrade Do Muoi, Comrade Vo Van Kiet, and other members of the delegation were deeply moved as they were entering a small room where esteemed Uncle Ho once lived and where they found an individual bed, a small working table, and an antiquated typewriter, reminiscent of the image of a personality who led a simple and modest life—a fighter who devoted his entire life to the independence and freedom of his fatherland and to the happiness of his people.

On behalf of the delegation, Comrade General Secretary Do Muoi wrote the following sentence: "Today, while visiting this place, we are moved when we think of the first days of the Vietnamese Revolution more than 60 years ago. When Comrade Ho Chi Minh, the first Vietnamese Communist, formed the Vietnamese Revolution Youth Comradeship Association—the former organization of the Communist Party of Vietnam—the association placed its office in this house and the house has become a historical site. The Vietnamese Communists and people always follow the path chosen by President Ho Chi Minh and his students. They are determined to build a strong and prosperous country and to bring prosperity and happiness to their people. The Vietnamese always appreciate the Chinese Communists and people for their whole-hearted assistance to the Vietnamese Revolution since its early days. May Sino-Vietnamese friendship be strengthened and developed."

Leaving the historical house, our high level delegation paid a tribute to the tomb of the fallen combatant, Pham Hong Thai, at the (Huang Huaguong) Park. In 1924, after the patriotic Vietnamese sacrificed himself in the (Zhoujiang) River, the Guangzhou people, out of their respect toward the revolutionary fallen combatant and regardlessness of the threats and ban of the government at that time, buried his corpse at the foot of (Yi Wangguong) mountain, which has now become Huang Huaguong Park. They also put up a tombstone with the sentence engraved "the tomb of a fallen Vietnamese combatant, Mr. Pham". After the PRC was formed, the government furbished the tomb. Our delegation laid a floral wreath and observed a minute of silence at the tomb of the fallen combatant, Pham Hong Thai.

Also on the morning of 8 November, Comrade Do Muoi, Vo Van Kiet, and our delegation paid a visit to the Guangzhou Cosmetics Company. The company management and its workers warmly welcomed the Vietnamese guests. Our leading comrades visited some production plants and held a meeting with the company management board. Comrade General Manager Zeng Tiyun briefed the delegation on the company's production situation and its management work. The company is a big chemical production unit of China, manufacturing washing powder, perfumed soap, and different types of cosmetics. In 1990, the company reached 320 million yuan in sale revenue, equal to 60 million U.S. dollars. The average wage of a worker in the company is about 100 U.S. dollars a month.

Comrade Do Muoi welcomed the achievements of the company's cadres and workers. He also expressed his wish that there would be cooperative relations, together with an exchange of experience, between the company and similar Vietnamese production units.

On 8 November afternoon, the delegation left Guangzhou City for Shenzhen Special Economic Zone to continue the visit to Guangdong Province.

Leaders Depart Guangzhou

OW0911160491 Beijing XINHUA in English 1550 GMT 9 Nov 91

[Text] Guangzhou, November 9 (XINHUA)—Do Muoi, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party, and Vo Van Kiet, chairman of the Council of Ministers, left Guangzhou by air today for Nanning, the capital of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.

The Vietnamese leaders had just concluded their three-day visit to south China's Guangdong Province.

Prior to departing, Do Muoi told Guangdong provincial leaders Guo Rongchang and Lu Zhonghe that the Vietnamese delegation would forever remember the warm reception that they received during their China visit.

Do Muoi said that the normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations is in the common interests of the two peoples.

While in Guangdong, the Vietnamese leaders visited a chemical company and the site of the association for revolutionary Vietnamese young comrades. They also visited the grave of a Vietnamese revolutionary martyr in Huanghuagang Park and paid their respects.

Do Muoi thanked the Guangdong Provincial Government for their well protection of Vietnamese revolutionary relics and good management of the grave.

While in Shenzhen, the Vietnamese guests visited a Sinoforeign joint venture and the Shenzhen Industrial Products Exhibition Hall.

The guests also listened to a briefing on the development of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone.

Last Leg of Visit Detailed

BK1011154191 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Nov 91

[Text] In the afternoon of 8 November, from Guangzhou, our high-level delegation, which was led by Comrade Do Muoi and Vo Van Kiet, visited the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone by a special train allocated for the delegation.

Greeting the Vietnamese delegation at the Shenzhen Railway Station were Comrade Li Hao, party secretary of Shenzhen city; Zheng Liangyu, mayor of the city; Zhang Hongyi, vice mayor of the city; (To Kuochin), head of external affairs of the city, and many other comrades.

In the evening, the party committee and people's committee of Shenzhen city held a get-together meeting and a banquet to welcome Comrade Do Muoi, Vo Van Kiet, and the Vietnamese guests.

Comrade Li Hao, on behalf of the city party committee, state, and people welcomed the delegation to the city and enthusiastically welcomed the results of the delegation's official visit to China.

Then Comrade Zheng Liangyu briefed the guests on construction and development in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone. The zone was formed in 1980 and is the first and biggest special economic zone in China. Together with the birth of the zone, a modern city was formed and developed at a record rate.

In 1990, after 10 years of construction, Shenzhen reached a general income of about three billion dollars and the export volume reached about three billion dollars.

On behalf of our delegation, Comrade General Secretary Do Muoi expressed his pleasure at the visit to Shenzhen and thanked the city party committee, government, and people for their warm reception given to the Vietnamese delegation. He also wished the city to continue to develop strongly.

Comrade Do Muoi, Vo Van Kiet, and members of the Vietnamese delegation had a friendly exchange of experiences on planning, management, and the socioeconomic development model. They also paid special attention to experiences on the construction of Shenzhen Special Economic Zone.

On the meeting of 9 November, the local leading comrades took the delegation to an exhibition on city industry where industrial products of manufacturing units in the zone were displayed.

The delegation also visited Taicat Hitachi Color Television Tube Company, a joint venture between Shenzhen city and Hitachi Company of Japan. Then the delegation visited the Great China Guide Park, a miniature of China with models of the cultural, architectural, and arts projects representing different localities in China.

At noon on the same day, the delegation left Shenzhen by train for Guangzhou city and then left Guangzhou for Nanning, the last leg of the delegation before returning to Vietnam.

Accompanying the delegation on the Chinese side were Comrade Yang Taifang, minister of posts and telecommunication and protocol chief, and Zhang Dewei, Chinese ambassador to Vietnam. Comrade Xie Fei, secretary of Guangdong party committee; Zhu Senlin, acting governor of Guangdong Province; and many leading comrades of Guangdong Province and Guangzhou city bid farewell to the Vietnamese delegation at the airport.

At 1430 Beijing time on 9 November, Comrade Do Muoi and Vo Van Kiet led our high-level delegation arriving in Nanning city, capital of the Guangxi Autonomous Region which lies close to the northeast border line of our country.

Receiving the Vietnamese delegation at the airport were Comrade Zhao Fulin, secretary of the regional party committee; Cheng Kejie, chairman of Guangxi Autonomous Regional People's Government; and many leading cadres of the region.

Then the Vietnamese guests visited the Nanning Mechanic Plant which manufactures diesel machines. The guests also visited the Wan Luc Beer Brewery.

At these two manufacturing units, the delegation was warmly received by workers and comrades of the management boards and party committees. Comrade Do Muoi, Vo Van Kiet, and other comrades of the delegation had cordial conversations with leading comrades of the units. They also inquired about the production situation, life, and experience in renewing management and technology in these units.

The leading comrades of our party and state expressed their wish to develop cooperative relations between Vietnamese and Guangxi manufactures.

On 9 November evening, the Guangxi Autonomous Region Party Committee and People's Government held a banquet for the delegation.

On 10 November morning, our high-level delegation left Nanning for Vietnam, concluding the official visit to the PRC.

Seeing the delegation off at the Nanning airport were comrade Yang Taifang, minister of posts and telecommunication and protocol chief; Zhang Dewei, Chinese ambassador to Vietnam; Zhao Fulin, secretary of the regional party committee; Cheng Kejie, chairman of Guangxi Autonomous Regional People's Government; and many leading cadres of the region.

Before the separation, the leading comrades of the Guangxi Autonomous Region once again welcomed the success of the China visit of our delegation. They also stated that the Guangxi people want to accelerate the relations of neighborliness, friendship, and cooperation with the bordering provinces of Vietnam.

Comrade Do Muoi, on behalf of the delegation, thanked the CPC and Chinese Government and people in general as well as the Guangxi Party Committee, government, and people in particular for their warm reception for the high-level delegation of Vietnam. He also expressed his belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two sides will be consolidated and developed strongly with every passing day.

At 1000 o'clock [0300 GMT] this morning on 10 November, the special plane of Vietnam Airlines took our high-level delegation off Nanning airport returning to Vietnam.

Leaders Conclude Visit

OW1011090091 Beijing XINHUA in English 0803 GMT 10 Nov 91

[Text] Nanning, November 10 (XINHUA)—Do Muoi, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party, and Vo Van Kiet, chairman of the Council of Ministers, concluded their China visit and left Nanning for home by air today.

The Vietnamese leaders were seen off at the airport by Yang Taifang, chairman of the Chinese Government Reception Committee and minister of posts and telecommunications; Zhao Fulin, secretary of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; and Cheng Kejie, chairman of the Autonomous Region.

The guests toured Beijing, Guangzhou, Shenzhen and Nanning during their six-day official visit to China.

They arrived in Nanning, the capital of Ohe Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, yesterday. In Nanning, the guests visited a machinery plant and a beer brewery. Zhao Fulin and Cheng Kejie hosted a dinner in their honor yesterday.

'Full Text' of Joint Communique

CM1211120491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1109 GMT 10 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, 10 Nov (XINHUA)—China and Vietnam issued a joint communique today on the official visit to China by General Secretary Do Muoi of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party and Chairman Vo Van Kiet of the Council of Ministers of the Soccalist Republic of Vietnam. The full text follows:

Sino-Vietnamese Joint Communique

1. At the invitation of General Secretary Jiang Zemin of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Premier Li Peng of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, General Secretary Do Muoi of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party and Chairman Vo Van Kiet of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam paid an official visit to the People's Republic of China from November 5 to 10,

1991, at the head of a high-level Vietnamese delegation. General Secretary Jiang Zemin and Premier Li Peng held talks with General Secretary Do Muoi and Chairman Vo Van Kiet.

President Yang Shangkun met with General Secretary Do Muoi and Chairman Vo Van Kiet.

The talks and meeting were held in a friendly and candid [you hao tan shuai di 0645 1170 0982 3764 4104] atmosphere. Both sides were satisfied with the results of the talks.

- 2. The two sides expressed satisfaction at the gradual improvement and development of bilateral relations. They stated that the Sino-Vietnamese summit marked the normalization of relations between the two countries which was not only in the fundamental and long-term interests of the two peoples, but also conducive to peace, stability and development in the region.
- 3. The two sides stated that China and Vietnam would develop good-neighborly and friendly relations on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence. The Chinese Communist Party and the Vietnamese Communist Party will restore normal relations according to the principles of independence, complete equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.
- 4. Both sides agreed to promote cooperation in the economic, trade, scientific and technological, cultural and other fields in accordance with the principles of equality and mutual benefit. They expressed satisfaction at the signing of the trade agreement between the two countries and the forthcoming restoration of their relations in the post and telecommunications, transportation and other fields. They considered it useful for the two countries and the two parties to exchange information and experiences about their national development and economic reforms.
- 5. The two sides agreed to continue to take the necessary measures to maintain peace and tranquility along the border and encourage the border inhabitants to restore and develop traditional friendly exchanges so as to turn the Sino-Vietnamese border into a border of peace and friendship. The two sides signed the provisional agreement concerning border affairs.

Both sides agreed to settle the boundary and other territorial issues peacefully through negotiations.

- The two sides agreed to solve in a proper manner the question concerning their nationals residing in each other's country at an appropriate time through friendly consultations.
- 7. The Vietnamese side reiterated that it recognizes the government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government representing the whole China and that Taiwan is an inalienable part of the Chinese territory.

The Chinese side expressed appreciation for the above Vietnamese position and reiterated its firm opposition to any country which has diplomatic relations with China establishing any form of official relations or any contact of an official nature with Taiwan. It also expressed understanding of Vietnam's position that the latter will only have unofficial economic and trade contacts with Taiwan.

- 8. The two sides stated that the normalization of relations between China and Vietnam was not directed against any third country, nor would it affect the existing friendly relations and cooperation each has with other countries. Neither China nor Vietnam will seek hegemony in any form in the region, and both are opposed to any attempt to establish such hegemony. Both sides stand for the settlement of differences and disputes among countries in this region through peaceful means.
- 9. Both sides welcomed and expressed support for the agreement on a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian conflict signed at Paris Conference on Cambodia on October 23, 1991. They expressed the hope that all Cambodian parties and signatories to the agreement would implement the peace agreement in full and an independent, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned cambodia friendly to all its neighbors would finally emerge.
- 10. Both sides were of the view that a new world order should be built on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and conform to the purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter. The affairs of all countries should be determined by their own peoples and the international affairs handled by various countries through consultations. No country should impose its own ideology, values, or mode of development upon other countries. Both sides hoped to see the United Nations play an important role in seeking the establishment of fair [gong zheng 0361 2973] and rational new world order.
- The high-level delegation of Vietnam expressed sincere thanks for the grand, warm and cordial reception accorded it by the Chinese Party, Government and people.

General Secretary Do Muoi of Vietnam and Chairman Vo Van Kiet invited General Secretary Jiang Zemin and Premier Li Peng to pay an efficial visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam at a time convenient to them. General Secretary Jiang and Premier Li accepted the invitation with pleasure. The dates of the visits will be discussed and decided through diplomatic channels.

[dated] 10 November 1991, Beijing.

Do Muoi: Visit 'Total Success'

OW1011131191 Beijing XINHUA in English 1300 GMT 10 Nov 91

[Text] Hanoi, November 10 (XINHUA)—Vietnamese Communist Party Leader Do Muoi said here today that his recent visit to China was a total success which created conditions conducive to bilateral cooperation and peace in the Asian region and the world at large.

Muoi, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and Vo Van Kiet, chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned to the capital from China's Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.

The general secretary said the meetings between senior leaders of China and Vietnam were conducted in an atmosphere of sincere friendship and understanding.

Both sides have agreed to put an end to the past and open up a new chapter of friendship and cooperation.

Muoi said Vietnam will try to maintain and further the profound friendship nurtured by Chairmen Ho Chi Minh and Mao Zedong.

Muoi and his entourage arrived in China on November 5 and returned home today.

Hanoi Radio Reaction

OW0911170791 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in Mandarin 0830 GMT 9 Nov 91

[Unattributed station commentary; from the "Commentary on Current Events" program]

[Text] Listeners: The official visit paid to China by the high-ranking Vietnamese delegation headed by Do Muoi, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party, and Vo Van Kiet, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has drawn worldwide attention. Media in the West maintains that it was a reunion between China and Vietnam. In connection with this event, station commentator writes:

Western media maintains that the official visit which highranking Vietnamese leaders paid to China was a reunion between China and Vietnam, or a handshake to conclude hostilities that lasted more than a decade between the two countries. However, this is not all. The official visit paid to China by General Secretary Do Muoi and Chairman Vo Van Kiet marked the normalization of Vietnamese-Chinese relations. Just as General Secretary Do Muoi said, that was an event of great historic significance. Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, also acknowledged that this was a time for the two countries to forget the past and look forward to the future in the spirit of amity, friendship, and good neighborliness.

Based on this spirit, both Vietnam and China attach great importance to this event. In the statement he issued upon arrival in Beijing, Do Muoi, the highest Vietnamese leader, expressed his firm belief that the summit meeting between Vietnam and China would be a complete success. China also greeted the Vietnamese delegation with a grand state ceremony.

During the summit meeting in Beijing during the past two days, issues about reinstating the two countries' relations in the economic, trade, and communications and transportation areas were discussed. The meeting proves that a new stage of Vietnamese-Chinese relations has begun—a new stage of normalization based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

It must be pointed out, however, that the reunion and the cessation of hostilities between Vietnam and China did not begin until the high-ranking Vietnamese delegation's visit to China. The two countries had resumed their trade relations as well as their initial political contacts many months ago. Especially after Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyan Manh

Cam's visit to China, the two countries' relations improved substantially, and the former hostilities were replaced by amity and friendship between the two neighbors. What is particularly noticeable is that the volume of trade between Vietnam and China has grown significantly in recent months. It reached \$20 million during the first sixth months of this year. And this figure does not include the amount of money involved in the two countries' border trade. According to Chinese statistics, the amount of money involved in the border trade between the two countries has exceeded \$100 million during the past three years.

During his meeting with General Secretary Do Muoi on 7 November, General Secretary Jiang Zemin acknowledged that, during the new stage of Sino-Vietnamese relations, China will always approach cooperative relations with a positive attitude.

On 7 November, Vietnam and China signed a trade accord and an interim accord on handling the two countries' border issues. On 8 November, the high-ranking Vietnamese delegation left Beijing to visit some production units and localities in China. These events certainly will help strengthen and develop Vietnamese-Chinese relations. People also hope that the reunion between Vietnam and China will contribute to the development of the two countries' cooperation and to peace and stability in Asia and the world as a whole.

Beijing Radio on Outcome

BK1211092591 Beijing Radio Beijing in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Nov 91

[Station commentary: "An Important Visit in the History of Sino-Vietnamese Relations"]

[Text] A high-level Vietnamese delegation led by Do Muoi, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam; and Vo Van Kiet, chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid an official visit to China from 5-10 November. This visit was of historic significance for Sino-Vietnamese relations.

Prior to the conclusion of the visit, the two countries issued a joint communique, noting the positive results of this visit.

While in Beijing, the high-level leaders of the two parties and two countries of China and Vietnam met and held talks in a cordial and open-minded atmosphere. Both sides stated that this high-level Sino-Vietnamese meeting marked the normalization of the relations between the two countries. The normalized Sino-Vietnamese relations will conform to the fundamental and long-term interests of the two peoples and, at the same time benefit peace, stability, and development in the region.

To promote the practical and steady development of Sino-Vietnamese relations following the normalization, the leaders of the two countries agreed to restore in a planned fashion cross-border travel and cooperation in various fields—economic, trade, scientific, technological, cultural, and so forth.

During its stay in Beijing, the two governments of China and Vietnam signed a trade agreement and an interim agreement on handling the border issue between the two countries.

According to the trade agreement, both sides will carry out trade through cash and will provide each other with preferential treatment in export tariffs and in other fields.

With a determination to build the Sino-Vietnamese border into a border of peace and friendship, the interim agreement on handling the border issue clearly points out the need to maintain the borderline and the travel of the people at the border. Both sides planned gradually to open 21 border gates.

At the aforementioned meeting, the leaders of the two countries of China and Vietnam also exchanged views on the international situation. Both sides shared the view that the new world order should conform to the tenets and principles of the UN Charter and should be built on the basis of the three principles of peaceful coexistence. As for the Cambodian issue, both sides expressed their support for and welcomed the newly signed peace agreement on Cambodia.

This visit to China of the high-level Vietnamese delegation enhanced the mutual understanding and the friendship between the two parties, two governments, and two peoples of China and Vietnam. This was a visit to close out the past and open up the future.

Just as General Secretary Jiang Zemin put it: As we have made a good start, we can now look toward our future with great confidence.

Prince Sihanouk Continues Visit to Beijing

Visits Zhou Enlai's Widow

OW0711125991 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 7 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, chairman of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia, and his wife called on Madame Deng Yingchao, widow of the late Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai, here today.

They presented Madame Deng with fresh flowers to express their respect and bade farewell to her before their departure for Phnom Penh.

Sihanouk said that the Cambodian people have for many years received "plenty of assistance and support from the Chinese people" in the struggle for restoring independence, sovereignty and peace to their motherland. He thanked Madame Deng for her contribution in this regard.

Madame Deng extended her warm congratulations for the political settlement of the Cambodia issue. "The Chinese people and myself have just done what we should do. The Chinese people and all peace-loving countries are happy at the political settlement of the Cambodia issue," she said.

She expressed the belief that independence and peace will soon appear in the country. Sihanouk said that the independent Cambodia will always maintain and develop its friendship and solidarity with the great China.

Madame deng said that Sino-Cambodian friendship will grow in the years to come.

She presented Sihanouk and his wife a basket of Beiging persimmons picked from the trees in her yard.

Meets Yang Shangkun

OW0911154891 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 9 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun met with this evening in Beijing with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, chairman of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia, and his wife.

Later, he hosted a banquet in their honor.

Chinese Vice-President Wang Zhen and Vice-Premier Wu Xueqian also attended both the meeting and the banquet.

The Chinese president offered his congratulations on the success of the recent Paris International Conference on Cambodia. Yang noted that the success of the conference marked a victory for the Cambodian people in their long struggle under the leadership of Prince Sihanouk.

Noting that Prince Sihanouk will return home in the near future, Yang said that "his return is an important event." It resulted from the unyielding struggle waged by Sihanouk for the independence and liberation of his motherland.

The Chinese president stressed that a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian issue and Prince Sihanouk's return to the country is mainly the result of the struggle sustained by the Cambodian people, as well as the result of the common effort of the international community.

Yang expressed the belief that Prince Sihanouk will unite the various forces of his country and will help to restore and develop the country's economic construction, while safeguarding the sovereignty of his motherland.

Prince Sihanouk expressed his sincere appreciation to China and numerous other countries throughout the world for the support and assistance provided to the Cambodian people.

Sihanouk pledged that he would continue to make every effort to strengthen the traditional and profound friendship between Cambodia and China.

"I will do my best to unite the four factions in Cambodia in order to consolidate national reconciliation and concentrate fully on the restoration of economic construction," said Sihanouk.

Meets Li Peng

OW1111155991 Beijing XINHUA in English 1541 GMT 11 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 11 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng said today that "China will continue to

strengthen friendly cooperative relations with cambodia when the country becomes a truly independent, sovereign and peaceful nation."

"China and Cambodia are true friends," said Li.

The Chinese premier made the remarks today in Beijing during a meeting with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, chairman of the Supreme National Council (SNC) of Cambodia. Li later hosted a dinner for Sihanouk and his wife at the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse.

Sihanouk expressed the belief that the friendship between the two countries will become even closer.

It was learned that Sihanouk and his wife are scheduled to leave Beijing and return to Phnom Penh on November 14.

According to the Chinese Foreign Ministry, Li congratulated Sihanouk and his wife on their forthcoming triumphant return to their motherland. He noted their return will be marked by "the happiness of success."

Li said: "It is not only what the Cambodian people have long expected, but also what the Chinese people have long expected."

Li pointed out the success of the Cambodian people is due mainly to their efforts under the leadership of Prince Sihanouk, and to the concerted efforts of the four parties in Cambodia.

"This means that the Cambodian people who have suffered for a long period can now start a new life," said Li.

Sihanouk said that following their long-term struggle the Cambodian people have become acutely aware of the fact that the Chinese people are their true friends.

He said he will never forget the tremendous assistance provided by the Chinese Government and people.

Speaking on behalf of the SNC and the Cambodian people, Sihanouk expressed sincere thanks to the Chinese Government and the people.

Greets Arriving Hun Sen

HK1211112791 Hong Kong AFP in English 1107 GMT 12 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, Nov 12 (AFP)—Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen arrived Tuesday in the Chinese capital, from where he will escort Prince Norodom Sihanouk back to Phnom Penh later this week.

Sihanouk and his wife, Princess Monique, were at the airport to greet a smiling and relaxed Hun Sen, who did not make any statement on arriving from Bangkok.

The prince, for his part, told reporters, "I'm very moved by the fact that I will be able very soon to be back home and to work among the people of the nation of Cambodia."

This will be the first trip back to the Cambodian capital for the prince since January 1979 when he left his country following Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia to oust the Marxist Khmer Rouge regime. Since then, he has lived alternately in China and North Korea. Hun Sen and Sihanouk, who are expected to dine together Tuesday, are to leave Beijing for Phnom Penh at 5.00 a.m. Thursday [2100 GMT Wednesday] on a China Air flight chartered by the Chinese government.

The group is expected to arrive in the Cambodian capital at 11.00 a.m. local time [0400 GMT], the source said.

Sihanouk was elected in July as president of Cambodia's Supreme National Council (SNC), a body grouping all four factions of the country's 13-year-long civil war set up under a U.N. peace plan to govern the country until elections are held.

The prince's entourage gave no details of the prince's program until his departure Thursday, although his advisors indicated that he would not hold talks with Hun Sen before reaching Cambodia.

"Hun Sen only comes here to escort the prince to Phnom Penh," one said.

(The head of the Phnom Penh government told reporters Monday in Bangkok that he expected to call on Chinese leaders while in Beijing).

The prince attended a farewell dinner Monday night held in his honour by Chinese Premier Li Peng.

China and Cambodia "want from now on to develop a friendly relationship," the PEOPLE'S DAILY said Tuesday.

China was one of the main backers of the Khmer Rouge which massacred hundreds of thousands of Cambodians when in power from 1975 to 1979.

Ousted by the Vietnamese, the Khmer Rouge continued to benefit from Beijing's support during its armed struggle against the regime installed and armed by Hanoi in Phnom Penh.

Mine Explosion in Phnom Penh Injures Woman BK1011135391 Beijing Radio Beijing in Cambodian 1030 GMT 10 Nov 91

[Text] Police officials in the Cambodian city of Phnom Penh disclosed that a mine exploded near the former French embassy to Cambodia on the morning of 9 November and, a woman was maimed in the blast. An official at the site said the explosion had nothing to do with politics.

It was reported that this was the first detonation in Phnom Penh that caused injury in recent years.

UN Peacekeeping Force Arrives in Cambodia OW0911104891 Beijing XINHUA in English 0902 GMT 9 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA)—A four-man group of the United Nations advance military party arrived in Phnom Penh today to begin the world body's duties in restoring peace in Cambodia.

News dispatches monitored here said the group was led by A.H.S. Atul Karim, a Bangladeshi diplomat, who will also head the U.N. Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC). The 268-member UNAMIC was approved by the U.N. Security Council last month, ahead of the signing of a peace agreement in Paris on October 23.

"This is the beginning of the goodwill mission of the United Nations which has been envisaged in the comprehensive settlement of the political problem of Cambodia," Karim said on arrival at Phnom Penh airport.

"Our main task will be to establish liaison with the Supreme National Council (SNC), and to see that the ceasefire, which is now official, be maintained," he added.

The SNC, which was founded early this year and is headed by Samdech Nordom Sihanouk, is the "unique legitimate body and source of authority" in Cambodia at present. This was stipulated in the Paris agreement on Cambodia.

UNAMIC will be followed by a full-scale peacekeeping mission, known as the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC).

Further on Arrival

OW1011135791 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256 GMT 10 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 10 (XINHUA)—Forty Australian troops arrived in Phnom Penh today in the first U.N. military contingent to monitor the peace process in the war-torn nation, reports from Phnom Penh said.

All communication experts, the Australian soldiers were met at Pochentong Airport by Atul Karim, a Bangladesh diplomat heading the United Nations Advance Mission for Cambodia (UNAMIC), and the commander of their unit, Lieutenant-Colonel Russell Stuart, said the reports.

Public Relations Officer Major Robert Barnes told a press conference that the Australian communication team was to fulfill "a very important mission in facilitating the need for (Cambodia's) parties to talk," the reports said.

The Australian troops are to be joined in Cambodia soon by French soldiers to form the bulk of the military group of the 270-member UNAMIC.

According to the peace agreements signed in Paris on October 23, the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) will verify a ceasefire and organize a fair and free general election.

Near East & South Asia

Ministry Denies Nuclear Cooperation With Iraq CM1211113391 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Nov 91 p 1

["China Does Not Have Any Nuclear Cooperation With Iraq"]

[Text] A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today that "China has no nuclear cooperation with Iraq, nor does it transfer any nuclear materials, nuclear technology or nuclear equipment to Iraq."

The spokesman made the remark when he was asked if China has any nuclear cooperation with Iraq, as Iraq has reportedly been found to be involved in the research on and development of nuclear weapons.

"According to the reports in some foreign press, some Western companies have sold relevant technologies, equipments and materials to Iraq," the spokesman added.

XINHUA Details Qiao Shi Activities

Meets Indian CP Leader

OW0411122491 Beijing XINHUA in English 1157 GMT 4 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 4 (XINHUA)—Qiao Shi, Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, had a cordial conversation with Indrajit Gupta, general secretary of the Communist Party of India, and his party here today.

Briefing the guests on China's reform and opening, Qiao said along with the economic reform, China is also conducting political restructuring in light of its actual condition and they are the self-improvement of socialism.

Gupta arrived here earlier today on his way to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. He is scheduled to leave here for Pyongyang tomorrow.

Receives Syrian Friendship Group

OW0211133791 Beijing XINHUA in English 1305 GMT 2 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 2 (XINHUA)—Qiao Shi, a Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, said here today that there is hope for peace in the world so long as the people of the Third World and peace-loving countries become united.

He made this remark at a meeting with a delegation from the Syria-China Friendship Association led by one of its executive members, Dr. 'Ala' Al-din 'Abdin, in the Great Hall of the People today.

Qiao said the whole world is still turbulent and unstable. Therefore, the Third World and peace-loving countries should unite.

Meanwhile, he said, they should do their utmost to build their own countries well in accordance with their national conditions.

Qiao told 'Abdin, who is also a member of the Central Committee of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, that China will continue its efforts to strengthen unity and co-operation with other Third World countries. During the meeting, Qiao recalled his May visit to Syria, where he participated in the celebrations for the establishment of the Syria-China Friendship Association.

He said although it was short, he was deeply impressed by the visit.

'Abdin described the friendship between Syria and China as "time-honored," adding that they have identical views on major international issues.

He said he was convinced that exchange of visits will be conducive to enhancing the mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples.

He expressed the hope that bilateral friendly relations and co-operation will be continuously developed.

The delegation is the first from the Syria-China Friendship Association to visit China since the association was founded.

Political & Social

Plenum Tentative Date, Agenda Reportedly Set HK1211122991 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 12 Nov 91 p 12

[By Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[Text] The twice-delayed eighth plenum of the Communist Party's Central Committee has been tentatively set to open on November 25, Chinese sources said yesterday.

As in the past, the "preparatory working session" of the plenum will take four to five days, to be followed by the plenum proper, which will last one day.

Senior cadres, including the Prime Minister, Mr Li Peng, have indicated that top of the agenda will be agricultural problems, including ways to "stabilise" the household responsibility system while strengthening collective work.

However, coming after the landmark visit by American Secretary of State, Mr James Baker, and the normalisation of relations with Vietnam, the Central Committee members will also discuss strategic questions including the new global balance of power.

New inductions into the Politburo and the Central Committee will also be made. China analysts in Beijing say Vice-Premiers Mr Zou Jiahua and Mr Zhu Rongji, and Army Chief Political Commissar, General Yang Baibing, will probably be promoted to the Politburo.

Most important, the plenary session will discuss preparations for next year's watershed 14th party congress, which will elect a new Central Committee and decide on reshuffles for top government positions.

For this reason, the plenum is likely to be an enlarged one. This means that in addition to Central Committee members, the alternate members and affiliates of the Central Advisory Commission, provincial leaders and military representatives, will be allowed to attend the meeting.

Reformers Said Ready To Revamp Propaganda Field HK0911065991 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 9 Nov 91 p 10

[By Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[Text] The reformist wing of the Chinese Communist Party is set to revamp the propaganda establishment by replacing leftist ideologues with more moderate cadres.

Chinese sources said the vice-party secretary of Shanghai and head of the municipal propaganda unit, Ms Chen Zhili, would soon be promoted to member of the Central Committee Secretariat with responsibility for ideology and the media.

And senior staff of such key organs as the Central Committee Propaganda Department, PEOPLE'S DAILY [RENMIN RIBAO] and the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY [XINHUA] will be reshuffled shortly.

The sources said that with backing from patriarch Mr Deng Xiaoping, top party leaders including General-Secretary Mr Jiang Zemin and Politburo member in charge of ideology Mr Li Ruihuan, had decided to weed out Maoist ideologues in the propaganda area.

This followed numerous incidents in which the leftists, who have control over the news media, had sabotaged Mr Deng's campaign for a new wave of reform.

For example, articles in the GUANGMING DAILY [GUANGMING RIBAO] and PEOPLE'S DAILY have urged that only "socialist-oriented" reforms be carried out, not those that would lead to capitalism.

The ideologues have also tried to censor a group of commentaries in Shanghai's LIBERATION DAILY [JIEFANG RIBAO], which were signed Huangfu Ping, that advocated liberation of thought.

Ms Chen, a physics graduate from Fudan University, was a close aide to Mr Jiang when he was mayor and party chief of Shanghai from 1986 to 1989.

Considered a moderate, Ms Chen was instrumental in preventing leftist bureaucrats in the Propaganda Department from cracking down on the Huangfu Ping articles.

Her transfer to Beijing will further strengthen the party's liberal Shanghai faction.

Aside from Mr Jiang, the faction includes Vice-Premier Mr Zhu Rongji, Chief of Economic Restructuring Mr Chen Jinhua, and Vice-Chief of the Central Committee General Office Mr Zheng Qinghong.

Together with Mr Li, Ms Chen will try to rein in efforts by the leftists to use the media to propagate Maoist power struggles.

China analysts say that after the Eighth Party Plenum scheduled for early December, several leftists in the Propaganda Department and major media units will be retired or transferred.

These include the Chief of Propaganda, Mr Wang Renzhi, his deputy, Mr Xu Weicheng, and PEOPLE'S DAILY director Mr Gao Di.

All three have done battle with Mr Jiang and Mr Li over ideological questions.

Meanwhile, Mr Li, a protege of Mr Deng's who was in danger of being sidelined last summer, has assumed a high profile in recent weeks.

In a meeting with a Singapore broadcasting delegation yesterday he emphasised that media units must increase exchanges with the West, and "draw good experiences from other countries".

Spokesman: Hunger Strike Report 'Fabrication' HK1111072291 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 11 Nov 91 p 1

[XINHUA report: "Foreign Ministry Spokesman Refutes Western Media Report on Hunger Strike by Liaoning Prisoners"] [Text] Beijing, 9 November (XINHUA)—A Foreign Ministry spokesman today dismissed a Western media report as a sheer fabrication with ulterior motives.

A reporter asked: According to a Western media report, 10 prisoners in China's Liaoning Province are currently planning a hunger strike to protest against their maltreatment. What comment can you make on this? The spokesman replied: "That is a sheer fabrication with ulterior motives."

Article Discusses Human Rights Issues

HK1011034591 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Nov 91 p 5

[Article by Wu Xiongcheng (0702 7160 0015): "Several Questions on Human Rights"]

[Text] The issue of human rights has become the focus of the international and domestic ideological struggle. Some people in the Western nations pose as "human rights guardians." They advocated "human rights without national boundaries," launched "human rights offensives," and took this as an important means for pursuing power politics, rudely interfering in other countries' internal affairs, and carrying out the sinister scheme of peaceful evolution. Some people who stuck to bourgeois liberalization held that China's democratic politics should be built according to the Western "human rights standard," namely, the bourgeois theory of human rights, and they used this as an ideological weapon to attack the socialist system, cause confusion in people's minds, and create turmoil. Such ranting did deceive and perplex some kindhearted people.

Human rights is not a "patent" of the capitalist countries. Marxists do not negate human rights. Marxism and the Chinese Communists respect and safeguard human rights. The people in the socialist countries enjoy full human rights. We do not fear talking about human rights; instead, we will discuss human rights with justice and perfect assurance. The question is how to understand and approach human rights. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "What are human rights? For how many people are human rights? Are they human rights for most people or for a small number of people, or human rights for the entire people throughout the country? The so-called 'human rights' in the West are completely different from the human rights we are upholding, and there are different points of view." (Deng Xiaoping: Building Socialism With Chinese Characteristics, Enlarged Edition, p 111) There are no abstract human rights but only concrete human rights in the world. Different classes, different societies, and different states have different interpretations of human rights. We should use the basic viewpoint of Marxism to make social class analysis and historical analysis of the issue of human rights, thus exposing the hypocrisy and fraudulence of the bourgeois human rights theory and clearing away the ideological confusion caused by it.

First, when dealing with the issue of human rights, we should see through the appearance to the essence. On the issue of human rights, we cannot merely notice the beautiful words and the high-sounding provisions of the constitutions and other laws; instead, we should observe the actual actions and consequences regarding human rights and see what classes' and which people's human rights are actually safeguarded.

Although the bourgeoisie asserts that human rights are "bestowed by heaven" and are "natural," human rights in capitalist society are not inborn and not every person can enjoy human rights. Instead, human rights are just bour-geois privileges created and determined by the capitalist relations of production. As Marx and Engels revealed long ago, in capitalist society, man's rights are merely the rights of property owners and the rights of those who possess capital and money. The vast number of laborers who do not possess property can only be slaves of capital and money. Therefore, "one of the most important announced human rights is the property right of the bourgeoisie." (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol 3, p 57) Therefore, "human rights are themselves privileges." (Complete Works of Marx and Engels, Vol 3, p 229) Such human rights represent the legalization and sanctification of capitalist society based on private property and the class nature of the bourgeoisie with individualism as its core. Such human rights are only the rights of a small number of people who can unscrupulously trample upon most people at home and can blatantly invade and interfere in other countries and trample upon other countries' sovereignty and enslave other peoples abroad. The affluence and prosperity of the Western nations is built on the foundation piled up with the bones of the dead and the blood and sweat of the vast number of people in the Third World countries. The development history of capitalism over the past several hundred years also recorded the vicious behavior of the bourgeoisie, and such vicious behavior that has been disgraced before history can never be washed away. In this sense, the bourgeoisie and its governments have no right to talk about human rights at all. However, from the past to the present, they have always been crying aloud to safeguard "human rights"; on the other hand, they are continuing to unscrupulously trample upon human rights. Even today, they are still trying to beautify themselves and attack other people on the issue of human rights and using their selfish interests as the human rights standard to interfere in the internal affairs of other nations and pursue power politics without regard for international conventions and the concrete conditions in various coun-

When discussing human rights, Marxists first pay attention to the human rights of the proletariat and the working people and strive to create the social conditions for ensuring that most people will be able to really and fully enjoy human rights. Only by eliminating private ownership and establishing a public ownership society and thus eliminating the sources of class exploitation and oppression will most people in human society be able to enjoy human rights. If the proletariat and the working people cannot really enjoy human rights, it will at the very least be a kind of fraudulent talk to advocate the realization of universal human rights and freedom for all mankind.

Second, on the issue of human rights, facts speak louder than words. The Chinese Communists have always attached great importance to guaranteeing the human rights of most

people. China's modern history is the history of the Chinese people, under the leadership of the CPC, fighting for their human rights by defeating the imperialist powers and the feudal bureaucrats and compradors, and is the history of the CPC and the Chinese Government safeguarding, promoting, and developing human rights.

Comrade Jiang Zemin pointed out: "Over the past decades, the CPC and the Chinese people under its leadership have been making unremitting efforts to fight for and realize their human rights. Innumerous revolutionary martyrs sacrificed their lives in the struggle. For what? For the purpose of winning the state's right to independence and the people's right to subsistence and development. Guaranteeing the fundamental interests of the great majority of the people is the starting point of our nation on the issue of human rights." (see 11 May 1991 RENMIN RIBAO) We hold that the state's right to independence and the people's right to subsistence and development constitute the basic content of human rights. Without these two points, human rights will just be empty talk. The struggle of the CPC in the past decades was explicitly aimed at these two goals. The government of socialist New China has always been fulfilling its task of resolutely safeguarding the state's independence and sovereignty and fully guaranteeing the people's right to subsistence and development.

The right to subsistence refers to people's right to have safety and livelihood guarantees. Without this right, all other human rights will never be realized. In old China, the people's right to subsistence was not guaranteed. So, the prolonged struggle of the Chinese people was first aimed at winning the right to subsistence—the most important human right. When Comrade Mao Zedong led the workers in Anyuan Coal Mine to stage a strike, the slogan was "beasts of burden in the past, human beings now." When the party led the strike on 7 February 1923, the party also explicitly used the slogan of "striving for human rights." In the "I August Declaration" in 1935, our party explicitly called for "fighting for human rights and freedom." The governments in the base areas and the liberated areas under the leadership of our party always attached great importance to realizing and guaranteeing human rights. They not only stipulated that the people could enjoy extensive rights, but also enacted human rights legislation. After the founding of New China, the party and the state continued to attach great importance to human rights and to guarantee human rights. In China, the fundamental manifestation of human rights is the second chapter of the PRC Constitution on "Basic Rights and Duties of Citizens."

The right to national independence is a basic condition for the realization of the people's right to subsistence. The right to independence means the full independence a state enjoys in exercising its rights and in handling its domestic affairs within the scope of sovereignty, free from external interference. If a state or a nation loses its independence and sovereignty, it will lose all the assurances and will be absolutely vulnerable to foreign invasion and domination. We will never forget the bitter experience of old China as a semicolonial and semifeudal society. It was those imperialist powers, namely, Britain, France, the United States,

Japan, and Russia, that devastated China's national sovereignty and the Chinese people's right to subsistence. During the 110-year period from 1840 to 1949, they waged hundreds of aggressive wars of varying scales against China and forced this country to sign 1,100 unequal treaties, thus seriously infringing upon China's national sovereignty and depriving the Chinese people of the social conditions for subsistence. They carved up vast stretches of land and flagrantly plundered resources and wealth from China, and they even imposed colonial rule on China. They raped, burned, killed, and looted, committing all manner of crimes. They wantonly bought, sold, maltreated, and murdered Chinese laborers, and their hands were stained with the Chinese people's blood. Some countries which are now lifting up a cry for "human rights" were the arch-criminals who in the past oppressed and humiliated the Chinese people, deprived them of dignity, and brought all miseries to the country. Only because of the founding of the PRC and the rescission of all the unequal treaties imposed by imperialists on China and all the privileges arising thereof, were the Chinese people able to rise to their own feet and enjoy their due human rights, are the people's rights to subsistence and development safeguarded, and can a fundamental change in China's conditions of human rights be effected.

Over the past 42 years, the CPC and the Chinese Government have led the Chinese people in the massive socialist construction; vigorously developed the country's productive forces; promoted socialist political democracy; and stepped up development of science and technology, education, and culture. China has achieved great successes that astonish the world. The Chinese people who lived in hunger and cold in the past are now supplied with enough food and clothing, their material living standards have been substantially improved, China's quality of life is approaching the world's average standard, and the people's right to subsistence is now basically guaranteed. All power in the PRC belongs to the people; the Chinese citizens enjoy a wide range of civic rights, and administer political, economic, and social affairs through elected deputies who represent the people's will.

The human rights we advocate are the integration of the right to subsistence and all the rights relating to the political, economic, cultural, and social fields. We not only regard the right to subsistence as the primary human right and set great store in citizens' political rights, but we also attach great importance to the economic, social, and cultural rights and the right to development. The CPC and the Chinese Government have spared no effort to preserve human rights and to improve the conditions of human rights. As far as this is concerned, great achievements have been made, as the Chinese people are enjoying a wide range of substantial rights which are ever improving. The Chinese people highly value these achievements which are hard won. Bearing in mind the present national conditions, the Chinese people are satisfied with the status quo. All foreign people who have a real understanding of the situation in China and who are not biased by prejudice accept the above facts, appreciate the changes in China, and have made a fair appraisal.

Third, in evaluating the human rights conditions in China, one must distinguish which is the principal aspect and which is the secondary. One must not take some mistakes and temporary deficiencies in the course of China's development as the whole picture, and thus repudiate the socialist system and accuse China of "trampling on human rights." The Chinese can never tolerate such practices as wantonly criticizing China, making trouble over the human rights issue, and disregarding China's national conditions and its sovereignty.

New China's struggle to safeguard and develop human rights has not been smooth sailing. It is true that this country did suffer setbacks like those during the "Great Cultural Revolution," when democracy and the legal system were trampled upon and human rights were violated. Causes for such cases are manifold. We do feel regret when reviewing the history of that period. We have never tried to conceal these mistakes. It is the CPC itself that has taken action to redress the errors. Having summed up both positive and negative experience, China has made substantial progress in building a socialist democracy and legal system and in safeguarding and developing human rights over the past 10 years or so.

The condition of human rights in a country is subject to some constraints in terms of its social, economic, and cultural circumstances and its historical tradition. China, as a developing country, has made very remarkable achievements in safeguarding and developing human rights. Of course, as far as human rights are concerned, we still have much room for further improvement and we are still far from the great goal that is set for the socialist stage in China. The development level of productive forces is still rather low in China; the population pressure and the relative scarcity of resources on a per-capita basis remain the drawbacks to this country's socioeconomic development and to the improvement of living standards. We still need to work very hard for a long period to come, before we can further advance from the stage of barely sufficient supply of food and clothing to the people, to the next stage of well-to-do living standards and richness, and before the Chinese people can really be free from any threat to their right to subsistence. The Chinese citizens are truly enjoying all democratic rights and freedom prescribed by the Constitution, ranging from economic, cultural, and social rights and the judicial safeguards of human rights to the preservation of the legitimate rights of the aged, youths, women, children, and the disabled. However, it is also true that there is still much room for improvement and development. At any rate, improvement in this respect will be effected in the wake of the development of the socialist cause with Chinese characteristics.

We are soberly aware of our mistakes in the past and our deficiencies for the time being. But the condition of human rights in China is superior to that in Western countries and, as far as this is concerned, there is no comparison between New China and old China. Some people in the West just ignore the historical development and national condition of China. By distorting the facts and applying their selfish interests-oriented criteria to the case of China, they have made deliberate provocations over the issue of human rights and have done this or that in an attempt to interfere in

China's internal affairs. Their deeds have not only impaired the mutual understanding between different countries and normal international cooperation, but also infringed upon China's sacred sovereignty and hurt the Chinese people's dignity and feelings, and this we will never accept.

CPC Official Views Rights Question, Theories OW0911113691 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1139 GMT 8 Nov 91

[By reporter Dou Guangsheng (4535 1639 3932)]

[Text] Beijing, 8 November (XINHUA)—Nie Dajiang, deputy head of the Central Propaganda Department, spoke at a discussion meeting on human rights theories sponsored by the Theoretical Bureau of the Central Propaganda Department. He said: We must understand the great significance of studying human rights theories in view of the importance of defending national independence and sovereignty and building the two socialist civilizations.

The three-day discussion meeting on human rights theories was held in Beijing from 4 November to 6 November. Some 60 theoretical workers of Beijing and some provinces and other municipalities attended the meeting.

Nie Dajiang said: The white paper on "Human Rights in China" published by the Information Office of the State Council has expounded China's basic position on human rights in a 10-point account, and reported the great achievements in economic construction and human rights improvement since the founding of New China. Many facts show that only in a socialist and communist society can genuine human rights be realized, and only under a socialist system can the working people enjoy the right of being masters of their own affairs. We may say with certainty that China is by no means inferior to any other countries in the practice of human rights. There are many basic Marxist theories on democracy, freedom, and human rights. The theory put forward by our party on building socialism with Chinese characteristics also has important contents about democracy, freedom, and human rights. These reasonable, wellfounded scientific theories are very convincing.

He pointed out: At present, it is imperatively necessary to explain the democracy, freedom, and human rights questions clearly to our cadres and people, particularly to youth and students. We should apply basic Marxist viewpoints to accurately explain the democracy, freedom, and human rights questions to people in simple language. He said: Some young people today still do not fully understand two ideological questions. One is why China must take the socialist road, and the other is how to apply Marxist viewpoints in dealing with democracy, freedom, and human rights questions. We should take the opportunity of publishing the white paper to do a vigorous work of research, propaganda, and education in this regard and to oppose the peaceful evolution offensive of international hostile forces and their intervention in other countries' internal affairs on the pretext of human rights.

On how to do research on human rights questions, Nie Dajiang pointed out that in researching human rights questions, we must work under the guidance of Marxist theories and persist in using historical materialist and dialectical materialist world outlooks and methodology. He said: Human rights questions involve law, political science, sociology, history, economics, philosophy, and many other things. We should do a good job of organization and coordination to deepen the research on human rights questions. Only in this way can we accomplish the heavy responsibility assigned us by history—the responsibility of further enriching, perfecting, and developing Marxist theories on human rights.

The participants to the meeting exchanged views on both international and domestic human rights situations, and on basic theories of human rights. They have discussed some of those theories more thoroughly, and had a clearer understanding of the basic viewpoints on human rights questions and of the major questions to be solved hence. They hold that it is essential to apply Marxist class viewpoints and class analysis methods in research on human rights theories. The core of today's human rights questions is how to view the socialist system, the capitalist system, and the relationship between the two. It is necessary to draw a clear line of demarcation between the Marxist viewpoints on human rights and the bourgeois viewpoints on human rights. Human rights can be explained with neither the theory of human nature nor humanism. Human rights are not abstract things transcending classes and national boundaries. They are bound to be the product of a certain economic structure and cultural development, and they are subject to the restrictions of the social system. Therefore, they are historical, concrete, and relative. Of course, human rights also have something in common, but the under-standing and handling of those common things are also subject to the restrictions of the social system and national interests. The participants to the meeting had a lively discussion on the concept and definition of human rights, the relationship between the universality and the class nature of human rights, whether or not there are common standards for human rights, and the relationship between human rights and sovereignty. They have put forward very good suggestions and opinions on how to step up research on human rights theories.

They said: Marxism never denies the existence of human rights, and we always stress human rights. In the four decades and more since the founding of New China, the Chinese people have freed themselves from the cruel oppression of imperialism and feudalism, and have been enjoying genuine human rights. This is a fact for all to see. In defending and developing human rights, there are of course still many things which need improvement; however, we are sure that with the development of socialism in China, those shortcomings will certainly be corrected gradually.

Parties Discuss Human Rights White Paper OW1111160091 Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 11 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 11 (XINHUA)—The Central Committees of Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party (CPWDP) and the China Association for Promoting Democracy (CAPD) held separate symposiums today in Beijing to discuss the recently issued white paper on human rights in China.

In an address to the CPWDP symposium, Fang Rongxin, vice-chairman of the CPWDP Central Committee, said the white paper expounded China's basic stand and policy on human rights, and introduced the fundamental changes of human rights following the founding of New China in 1949.

Chu Zhuang, vice-chairman of the CAPD Central Committee, told participants in the CAPD symposium that China's socialist system fundamentally guarantees the subsistence and development of the people, laying a sound foundation for people to enjoy human rights.

Chu said the multi-party cooperation system under the leadership of China's Communist Party ensures that people from all social circles and all democratic parties and mass organizations, as well as patriots from all walks of life can present their opinions concerning the country's political and social affairs and major policies. They also play a role as supervisors, he added.

The participants in the two symposiums expressed the belief that the white paper will help both Chinese and foreigners understand human rights in China. At the same time, they pointed out that the white paper represents a strong counterattack against plots instigated by some foreigners who use the excuse of "human rights abuses" to interfere in China's internal affairs.

The participants said the Chinese Communist Party and the state government will continue to improve the country's socialist democracy and socialist legal system, while accelerating economic development. As a result, human rights in China will continue to improve, they said.

Further Reportage on Public Security Conference

Leaders Meet Representatives

OW0811183491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1102 GMT 8 Nov 91

["Jiang Zemin, Li Peng and Others Have Informal Discussion With Representatives Attending National Public Security Conference," by Luo Guanxing (5012 6034 2502), reporter of the Central People's Broadcasting Station, and XINHUA reporter Zou Aiguo (6760 1947 0948)"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 8 Nov (XINHUA)—Comrades Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, Li Peng, Wan Li, Qiao Shi, Song Ping, Li Ruihuan, Liu Huaqing, Chen Pixian, Wang Fang, Ren Jianxin, and Liu Fuzhi had a meeting at the Great Hall of the People this morning with representatives attending the 18th national public security conference.

After the meeting, Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, Qiao Shi, Wang Fang, and Luo Gang had an informal discussion with some representatives on issues about how to improve public security, build a stronger contingent of public security

personnel, maintain public order, and ensure the achievement of the strategic objective for socialist modernization during the new historical period.

In their speeches at the meeting, Jiang Zemin and Li Peng said: In recent years, public security authorities, focusing on the central task—socialist modernization—have loyally performed their duties in upholding the four cardinal principles and firmly carrying out reforms and opening to the outside world, and they have made important contributions in areas of maintaining social stability, safeguarding national security, supporting the reform and opening policy, thwarting peaceful evolution, safeguarding public order, and defending socialist economic construction. The contingent of public security personnel is a politically toughened and strong fighting force which is loyal to the party, the people, and socialism, and which has withstood challenges. On behalf of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, they extended their cordial regards to the vast number of public security personnel, officers and men of the armed police force, and security cadres.

Jiang Zemin said: During the new historical period, public security organs should always adhere to the party's basic line characterized by "one center and two basic points" [one center: economic construction; two basic points: a) upholding the four cardinal principles; b) upholding the general policy of reform, opening to the outside world, and rejuvenating the economy] and their work should evolve around this center-economic construction-and serve this center conscientiously. Public security affairs are an important guarantee for successful economic construction, reform, and openness. Reform and openness are essential for economic growth, and as the nation proceeds with its reform and opening policy, public security should be intensified even more. Public security authorities must give full scope to their role of exercising the people's democratic dictatorship. They should create a new situation, step higher, and make new contributions to achieving the second-step strategic objective of safeguarding socialist modernization. Jiang Zemin stressed: Public security authorities should follow through with their efforts to uphold the four cardinal principles, persist in carrying out reforms and opening to the outside world, and safeguard national stability. While we must remain sober-minded and never lower our guard against the international hostile forces' attempt to carry out a peaceful evolution in China, we should not consider every bush and tree as an enemy [bu neng cao mu jie bing 0008 5174 5430 2606 4105 0365] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1505 GMT on 8 November, in a retransmission of this item, deletes this sentence, ending the paragraph with the words "...safeguard national stability."]

Jiang Zemin pointed out: Party committees at all levels must place public security affairs on their agenda for important affairs. Party committees and governments at all levels must intensify their leadership over public security affairs. They should attach importance to the work of public security authorities, show concern for them, support them, and take effective measures to help them solve their problems. Other relevant departments should work in unity with

public security authorities, work in coordination with them, and work together in dealing with enemies [gong tong dui di 0364 0681 1417 2420].

Jiang Zemin continued: Public security authorities should always attach special importance to training public security personnel under the guideline of building a more revolutionary, regularized, modernized, and militarized [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1505 GMT on 8 November, in a retransmission of this item, deletes the words "and militarized"] contingent of public security personnel. They must educate, administer, train, and discipline all public security personnel strictly and heighten their ethical sense so as to make sure that the contingent of public security personnel is politically trustworthy, organizationally pure, professionally toughened, and operationally effective during struggles of defending the socialist system and safeguarding national stability.

In his speech, Li Peng said: Only when we have lofty ideals can we have strength. Strength comes from a firm conviction. We should educate the masses, including public security personnel, on socialist conviction. To give full scope to their role in exercising democratic dictatorship, public security authorities, while defending and preserving national security and political stability, must firmly crack down on sabotage activities carried out by hostile forces and elements. Li Peng urged relevant authorities [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1505 GMT on 8 November, in a retransmission of this item, adds the following words at this point: "of the State Council and local government"] to take effective measures to assist public security organs in gradually modernizing their equipment and in solving their problems, such as inadequate police forces and budgets.

Li Peng said: We must firmly follow the line of integrating professional work with the masses' support under the leadership of party committees, firmly crack down on crimes according to the law, carry out comprehensive control of public order, and make all-out efforts to safeguard social stability so that our socialist construction [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1505 GMT on 8 November, in a retransmission of this item, adds the following words at this point: "and reform and opening endeavor"] can proceed in a relatively stable social environment.

Commenting on building the contingent of public security personnel, Li Peng said: Public security authorities must foster integrity, encourage public security personnel to serve the people wholeheartedly, and heighten their sense of mission and responsibility. By no means should public security organs use their authority to seek personal gain. They should accept the people's supervision. Public security organs should establish their authority with their exemplary deeds. They should enforce the law accordingly, and firmly handle irregularities and corruption. Li Peng pointed out: The training of public security cadres must be intensified in order to make them more politically and professionally competent. Not only should we train cadres at public security institutions, we should also select cadres from the armed forces, the armed police force, and grass-roots units so that we can train a contingent of public security cadres

who are politically strong, who have organizational capabilities, and who are thoroughly competent professionally.

The meeting was chaired by Tao Siju, minister of public security. Among those who took the floor at the meeting were Chen Suzhi, vice governor of Liaoning; Meng Fulin, deputy secretary of the Anhui provincial party committee; Ni Hongfu, deputy secretary of the Shanghai municipal party committee; Li Boyong, deputy secretary of the Sichuan provincial party committee; and Cao Hongming, deputy secretary of the Jiangsu provincial party committee.

Qiao Shi Addresses Meeting

OW0911135691 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0959 GMT 9 Nov 91

[By reporter Zhou Lixian (0719 4539 2009)]

[Text] Beijing, 9 November (XINHUA)—Qiao Shi, member of the Political Bureau Standing Committee and secretary of the Political and Legal Commission of the CPC Central Committee, addressed the 18th national conference on public security today. He emphasized: The party committees at various levels should fully understand and bring into play the functions of public security organs in maintaining social stability and public order, attach great importance to public security work, and seriously strengthen their leadership over public security work.

Qiao Shi pointed out: Public security work has always been an important work of the party and the government. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the public security organs at various levels across the country and the vast number of public security cadres and police and officers and men of the armed police have seriously implemented the party's basic line, fought on the frontline of safeguarding the nation's political system, social stability, and public order, and done a great deal of work in ensuring the smooth process of reform and opening to the outside world and socialist modernization.

Qiao Shi said: With the complex international situation and the heavy tasks in domestic construction, our public security tasks have become even more arduous and even more glorious, and it is even more necessary to strengthen the party leadership over public security work. The principal leading comrades of party and government organizations should constantly take an interest in public security work. Important questions in public security work should be put as important items on the daily agenda of the party committees and be studied and solved promptly. Party committees should be concerned about building a public security force and should particularly pay attention to building leading bodies. They should ensure that all public security organs are led by cadres who have a keen political awareness and know the public security business, who are good in leading ability, thinking, and work style and are honest and impartial, and who are supported by the masses. While strengthening the building of primary party and government organizations, attention should be paid to building police stations and other grass-roots public security organizations, as well as building such local residents' organizations as public security committees, mediation committees, joint defense teams, and security companies. We should set strict demands for public security personnel in discipline and work style and resolutely correct problems among them. This is the way to truly cherish public security personnel.

Qiao Shi said: The work of public security organs is unique, unlike that of ordinary administrative departments. Party committees at various levels should ensure good coordination among various departments concerned, and do all they can to create good working conditions for public security organs. It is necessary to further strengthen the grass-roots police force, improve the equipment of grass-roots units, guarantee sufficient funds for them to handle cases, and enhance the fighting power of public security organs.

Qiao Shi set strict demands for public security organs. He emphasized: Public security organs should have a strong, clear, and definite sense of the masses, always put the people's safety and national stability above everything else, do what the people want, and be eager to meet their needs. Public security organs should take the initiative in making timely improvements in law and order in disorderly areas. Under no circumstances should we be indifferent and irresponsible to the people's safety. In particular, we should vehemently strike at, carefully prevent, and promptly stop hooligan group crimes and grave criminal violences which seriously disturb public security and endanger the people's safety. We must resolutely investigate and ban the social vices hated by people, such as prostitution, visiting prostitutes, abducting and selling women and children, drug use, and drug-trafficking. We must not let these social vices become rampant.

He said in exhortation: Public security organs at various levels must correctly exercise according to law the power entrusted to them by the people at all times. At no time and under no circumstances should they forget the fundamental purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly. They should not make a show of their authority before the people, still less should they violate the people's legitimate rights and interests. Public security organs at various levels should strictly manage themselves; improve their work style; make public the working procedures of their grass-roots units; exercise strict supervision over their subordinate units; and, in particular, conscientiously accept supervision by the masses.

He called on public security organs at various levels to set strict demands for policemen, strengthen the police force, and turn the public security personnel into guards who the enemy and the criminals fear, and who, in the eyes of the people, are affable, lovable, respectable, and reliable.

Qiao Shi also urged public security organs at various levels to fully mobilize and rely on the masses in work, integrate their specialized work with the mass line, make the police-people relations even closer, perform actual deeds, do good things for the people, and truly mobilize and organize the people to assist the police in maintaining law and order.

Wang Feng, Ren Jianxin, and Liu Fuzhi attended today's conference.

'Strong' Security Force' Urged

OW1111155091 Beijing XINHUA in English 1538 GMT 11 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 11 (XINHUA)—Tao Siju, minister of public security, called on public security departments at all levels to devote major efforts to build a strong public security force.

Tao made his remarks during today's closing session of the 18th national public security meeting.

Tao said that public security departments now face an increasingly serious and sophisticated situation. He pointed out that the major task of public security departments is to maintain the country's stability.

Public security departments are quite different from common administrative departments, said Tao. He expressed the hope that members of the public security force will be even more faithful, reliable, and well-trained. In addition, he said the force should be upright, intelligent, professional, unified and highly disciplined.

Tao said that criminal activities and social stability are pressing, especially since an increasing number of crimes are related to anti-revolutionary activities. Public security departments can never relax their vigilence, said Tao.

He hopes that within a few years the number of criminal cases will be under control and that the capacity of public security forces to deal with serious crimes will be improved dramatically.

Tao stressed that the public security departments should pay even greater attention to the crack down on criminal organizations in order to halt the spread of social evil. State Councillor Wang Fang and State Councillor and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen also spoke at the meeting.

The national public security meeting began on November 4.

'Supremacy' of Law Rejected

HK1211122291 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 12 Nov 91 p 12

[By Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[Text] Justice Minister Mr Cai Cheng has reiterated that Chinese law must be at the service of class struggle and that there can be no question of "the law being supreme".

In an article published during the National Conference on Public Security, which closed in Beijing yesterday, Mr Cai said China must jettison the concept of "the supremacy of the law" because the judicial code and system must be at the service of the proletariat class.

Mr Cai, who is a member of the party's ruling Central Committee, called on the party and police apparatus to make better use of the "legal weapon" to combat domestic and foreign enemies, specially efforts to turn China capitalist through the plot of "peaceful evolution".

"As a class tool, the law cannot be divorced from politics," Mr Cai said. "it cannot but subserve the political needs of [a certain] class.

"Since our law is socialist law, it will without question serve the politics of the proletariat class, socialist construction, reform and the open door, as well as the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

Meanwhile, speaking at the closure of the police conference yesterday, Minister of Public Security Mr Tao Siju pointed out that the police faced "an increasingly grim situation of struggle" against domestic and overseas enemies.

Mr Tao said while economic development and the leadership of the party played a role in ensuring political stability, the police shouldered an "irreplaceable task" in maintaining order.

The minister said the police were specially aimed at criminal rings as well as triad establishments in an effort to prevent the criminals from forming strong organisational bases.

Chinese sources said at the conference, which was attended by top leaders, the police had been assured of added state investment and other favourable policies.

Article on October Revolution Contributions HK0911035291 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Nov 91 p 5

[Article by Marxist Study Society of Middle-Aged, Young People in Higher-Learning Institutes in Capital: "October Revolution Brings Marxism-Leninism to China"—passages within slantlines published in box]

[Text] The date 7 November this year marks the 74th anniversary of the victory of the Russian October Socialist Revolution. The October Revolution opened a new era in human history and was the greatest and profoundest social revolution ever in human history. In a land that occupies one sixth of the world's total, this revolution overthrew a system that exploited and oppressed men and for the first time made the proletarian class and laboring people masters of the country. The victory of the October Revolution boosted the struggle for liberation of the proletarian class and oppressed peoples in colonial and semicolonial lands, set a shining example for them, and pointed out to them the correct path for victory. The volatile changes over the last 74 years repeatedly proved that the victory and experience of the October Revolution have an indelible significance.

The major experiences of the October Revolution can be summed up as follows: A firm determination to link the basic Marxist principles with the specific national situation, make the leadership of a political party of the proletarian class a reality, and building proletarian dictatorship through proletarian revolution and walking the socialist path.

The October Revolution is a combined product of Marxist universal principles and a specific Russian situation. The victory of the October Revolution is a victory for Marxism-Leninism. Marxism is a powerful ideological weapon to guide the struggle of the proletarian class and laboring people. To correctly use this ideological weapon, it must be associated with a country's specific situation. Lenin was a

shining model for creatively using Marxism, integrating it with the specific situation of the Russian revolution. Leninism is a succession and development of Marxism in an age of imperialism and proletarian revolution. Without Leninism there would not have been the victory of the October Revolution and establishment of the socialist system.

One of the important Leninist theories is that socialism can first score victory in one single country. Based on the law of disequilibrating imperialist economic and political development, Lenin revealed the historical progress of socialism from triumph in one country to that in many countries. Practice proves that Leninism and a series of its basic theories on imperialism, the proletarian revolution and dictatorship, a new breed of a proletarian revolutionary political party, the national liberation movements in colonies, the transition toward socialism in backward countries, the building of socialism, and war and peace have greatly enriched Marxism's theoretical vaule.

The experience of the October Revolution proves that a Marxist political party's leadership is the guarantee for the victory of proletarian revolution. This party must be a new type of political party, different from the opportunistic political parties in the Second International. It must adhere to Marxism as its guiding thought and must be good at combining Marxism with new global developments in the imperialistic era and specific revolutionary situation in its own country. Under the complicated situation wherein its enemies are stronger than itself, this party must have a unified will, tight organization, strict discipline, and a fighting spirit. Because Russia had built such a revolutionary party, it was able to formulate correct strategies and tactics that corresponded to the Russian revolutionary struggle, had the courage to advance the principle of "turning the imperialistic war into a domestic war," ingeniously created a revolutionary situation by exploiting the war situation, led the proletarian class in breaking the imperialist fronts, and succeeded in the October Revolution.

To build the party on the solid foundation of Marxist theory, we must strengthen the party's ideological construction, draw a clear distinction with various nonproletarian ideologies, and wage determined and necessary struggle against opportunism. Lenin was a brilliant warrior who defended Marxism. Faced with the deluge of Second International opportunism and the betraval of Marxism by the majority of leaders in the Second International, he showed fearless heroic courage and held high the banner against international revisionism and its variants in Russia. Lenin called his continual struggle against various wrong ideologies and opportunism his "fate." (Collected Works of Lenin, second Chinese edition, Vol 47, p 482) He firmly rebuffed the fallacies of Bernstein and Kautsky that "Marxism is incomplete and outdated," believing that those crying for "reforming" Marxist theory were not promoting further the science of Marxism but were moving it backward and were not propagating the theory of struggle to the proletarian class but a theory that urged the proletarian class to concede to its greatest enemy. Lenin's theses revealed the class

nature of revisionism. The experience of the October Revolution shows that shattering the capitalist state machine and building proletarian dictatorship represent the fundamental road for proletarian revolution if it was to triumph. Lenin and the Bolsheviks maintained throughout a clear head toward the capitalist class, never giving up preparations for armed struggle while working for a peaceful course for the revolution. Therefore, they were able to adapt to the development of the revolutionary situation. When the capitalist class confronted them with bayonets, they were able to respond by overthrowing the interim bourgeois government with violence and scored victory for the revolution. The triumphant Russian proletarian class used the tool of proletarian dictatorship to smash the armed intervention by international imperialists and domestic counterrevolutionary rebellions, defended the socialist motherland, and created conditions for restoring the national economy and pursuing socialist construction. Lenin rebuffed the fallacies of Kautsky-the proletarian revolution renegade who preached "general democracy" and attacked proletarian dictatorship—and maintained and developed Marxist theories on proletarian dictatorship.

/The October Revolution provides the proletarian class and suppressed peoples worldwide with a valuable experience and conducted China toward a revolutionary road that led to a socialist future./

The most important and profound influence of the October Revolution on the Chinese revolution is the promotion and widespread dissemination of Marxism-Leninism and the establishment of the CPC. Before the October Revolution, the Chinese people knew very little about Marxism. To seek the truth to save the country and people, the advanced elements of the Chinese race had long looked at the West as the model. But social and political reality made people doubt, and waver in their faith in, the ideal of a bourgeois republic. Chinese people had already learned much from the West. Why did it not work and why could the ideal not be realized? Why was the imperialists' carving-up of China becoming increasingly worse, and teachers always invaded students? Why did the democratic republic end up in bubbles when the 1911 Revolution had already thrown out the emperor? Why did World War I break out among imperialist powers? Had capitalism brought mankind disaster or happiness?

The October Revolution awoke the advanced Chinese elements in search of truth from the West. Li Daizhao's feelings were representative: "Suddenly we heard the voice of the October Revolution which called for 'subverting capitalism and imperialism all over the world.' This cry was particularly painful, serious, and significant for our ears." (Selected Works of Li Daizhao, People's Publishing House, 1959 edition, p 401) He hailed the victory of the October Revolution and saw in the Russian revolution the future for China and the world. He called the October Revolution a "victory of the populace" and the "pre-dawn light for freedom." He prophesied that "the future globe will be a world of red flags." Thereafter, the New Cultural Movement prepared the soil for the dissemination of socialism. Li Daizhao and Chen Duxiu published articles, thus starting

the history of the widespread dissemination of Marxism in China. A number of classic Marxist-Leninist works were translated and published. Many advanced young intellectuals, including Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Cai Hesen, Deng Zhongxia, Yun Daiying, and others, came into contact with and accepted Marxism between 1918 and 1920, and established in many places bodies for studying and propagating Marxism.

The victory of the October Revolution prompted China's advanced elements to this reflection: Since the capitalist road is untenable, can China walk the road of the Russian revolution? Since the Russians could win the liberation of workers and peasants under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism, can the Chinese use this weapon to change their fate? Walk the Russian path was the conclusion. Although there were few Marxist-Leninist works the advanced Chinese elements at that time could lay their hands on, once they accepted Marxism they courageously threw themselves into the fiery struggle. They were not adequately prepared theoretically, but once they accepted Marxism-Leninism they immediately linked it with the antiimperialist and antifeudalist mass movement in China. This was one of the characteristics and strong points of the earliest Chinese Marxists.

Because of the profound class contradictions and serious national crisis within the country and the impact of the October Revolution, in 1919 the 4 May Movement erupted in China. In this struggle, the Chinese working class made its first appearance on the historical stage as an independent political force. The 4 May Movement effected a marriage of Marxism with the Chinese workers' movement, and further prompted more intellectuals to relinquish their illusions regarding imperialism and to lean toward socialism, thus training and bringing up a group of fine men and women dedicated to the cause of liberating the Chinese people, and laying an ideological and organizational foundation for the establishment of the CPC.

Lenin enthusiastically supported, in word and action, the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle. Without doubt, this promoted the establishment and development of the revolutionary ties between the Chinese and Russian peoples and increased Chinese advanced elements' trust in the October Revolution and Soviet Russian Government. Under the Comintern's guidance and help, the CPC was born in July 1921, which is a great event of momentous significance in Chinese history. The October Revolution presented the Chinese people with the truth of Marxism-Leninism—the best weapon for the Chinese people in self-liberation; the CPC was the advocate, disseminator, and organizer that picked up this weapon. "The face of the Chinese revolution completely changed with the birth of the CPC." (Selected Works of Mao Zedong, June 1991 edition, Vol 4, p 1357)

The victory of the October Revolution also had a great impact on the democrats in the Chinese revolutionary movement headed by Mr. Sun Yat-sen. Repeated setbacks for the revolution had left Sun Yat-sen disillusioned with the imperialist powers and unification of China through warlords. Instead, Soviet aid to him and its New Economic Policy inspired him with new ideas about the Chinese

revolution's path. Mr. Sun Yat-sen, who had been searching for the light all his life, decided in his later years to adopt the three great policies of uniting with Russia and the CPC and supporting peasants and workers, and reorganized the Kuomintang [KMT] with the help of the Comintern and CPC, thus realizing the first CPC-KMT cooperation, and established a unified revolutionary frontline. The Chinese revolution had never been so active or alive.

/China's younger generation is more conscious of studying and adhering to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and resolutely walking the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics./

The victory of the Chinese revolution is a significant event in the history of the international communist movement following the Russian October Revolution. The CPC, which was established according to the Marxist and Leninist revolutionary theories and style, led the different Chinese nationalities in winning the New Democratic Revolution, founded the PRC, established the socialist system, and opened up a path of constructing socialism with Chinese characteristics.

China underwent momentous change, being turned from a semicolonial and semifeudalist country in poverty and blankness into a socialist one enjoying an elementary level of prosperity. Chinese people who were exploited and abused in the past, now became masters of their own country. The economic development and rise in people's material and cultural well being in New China outpaced not only those in old China but also many countries in the world. Our country has built independent and complete industrial and national economic systems, with many major industrial and agricultural products at the world's forefront in terms of production quantity. Our integrated national strength improved notably. Tremendous development was attained in education, science and technology, culture, public health, sports, and other undertakings. Some branches in the scientific and technological fields have reached the world's advanced levels. The "sick man of East Asia" of the past is now a giant in Asian sports. The independent Chinese people stand among peoples of the world in a completely new posture and play an increasingly greater role in the international arena. The country is unified as it never was before, with close unity among different nationalities. Socialist China is alive and pros-

History testifies fully to an irrefutable truth: The path of the October Revolution the Chinese people have chosen has been entirely correct. If we had not pursued the people's revolution in the socialist direction, we would not have been able to overthrow imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratism, or turn dark China into a bright China. If the New China had not taken the socialist path following its establishment and adhered to people's democratic dictatorship, it could not possibly have safeguarded the unification of the country and national independence, and gradually realized the wish of common wealth for the people. If we do not stick to socialism in the future, but revert to capitalism as some people have suggested, again nourishing and fattening a capitalist class with people's blood and sweat, then, given

our country's great population and very low social productive forces, we will only succeed in again plunging the majority into dire poverty. Such capitalism can only be primitive and comprador-like and signals only that Chinese people will again become slaves to foreign capitalism and domestic exploiting classes.

The fundamental experience of the Chinese revolution and construction is combining basic Marxist principles with China's specific situation. Mao Zedong Thought is a product of this combination. Comrade Mao Zedong was a shining model of advocating this combination and putting it into practice. The theories of New Democratic Revolution, socialist revolution, and socialist construction forwarded by an entire generation of distinguished CPC members represented by Mao Zedong, have enriched and developed Marxism-Leninism. Comrade Deng Xiaoping is a distinguished representative for defending, adhering to, and developing Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought; the theory he advanced on building socialism with Chinese characteristics is a crystal of wisdom for the whole party, and an important contribution toward Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought under the new historical conditions.

On the basis of having a correct understanding of China's current basic national situation, the CPC suggested that socialism's fundamental mission is to develop social productive forces, and laid down the basic line of taking economic construction as the center, adhering to the four cardinal principles, and sticking to reform and opening up. The achievements scored over the last decade of reform and opening are world-renowned, have injected powerful vitality in our country's socialist cause and proved that the party's basic line is a Marxist-Leninist one that accords with China's national situation. Jiang Zemin's address at the 70th anniversary of the CPC's establishment systematically expounded on the basic principles for building the socialist economy, politics, and culture with Chinese characteristics, and again stated the Chinese people's resolute determination and tremendous courage in adhering to the socialist path. Faced with the current volatile international situation and the realistic threat of peaceful evolution pursued by hostile forces against us, the younger generation of Chinese Marxist theoretical workers will be ever more self-conscious of studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, launch in an in-depth and sustained manner struggle and education in antibourgeois liberalization and antipeaceful evolution, inherit the great cause launched by the October Revolution and strive forward along the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Political System Under CPC Leadership Viewed HK0711012291 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 28 Oct 91 p 2

[Article by Xu Shuang (6079 3642): "Uphold System of Multiparty Cooperation and Political Consultation Under CPC Leadership"]

[Text] The system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under CPC leadership is a basic political

system of our country. It conforms to the national conditions of China, possesses Chinese characteristics, fully embodies the extensiveness and profoundness of socialist democracy, and cannot be compared with the capitalist system of political parties.

I.

In China's modern history, our country has successively pursued three kinds of systems of political parties. The first was "multiparty politics" in the early years of the Republic. At that time, when the feudal autocratic system that had been followed to dominate China for over 2,000 years was just brought to an end, people enjoyed some freedom and democratic rights and all kinds of political forces imitated Western "parliamentary politics" and strived to organize political parties. The number of large and small political parties and organizations exceeded 300 for a time and it became an era when the political parties stood in great numbers like trees in a forest. The second was the one-party system, that is, the reactionary Kuomintang [KMT] exercising one-party dictatorship for as long as 22 years. Such a one-party dictatorship was, in essence, the big landlords and big bourgeoisie exercising fascist dictatorship over the workers, peasants, petty bourgeoisie, and national bourgeoisie. The third is the system of political parties, that is, the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under Communist Party leadership that has been implemented and upheld since the founding of New China. It has been gradually formed and developed in China's revolution and construction over a long period of time and is the inevitable outcome of the development of China's modern history.

Our country's system of multiparty cooperation has determined the leadership role of the Communist Party in the state political life. All democratic parties are neither parties not in office nor opposition parties, but parties participating in government and political affairs. In our country, the democratic parties' participation in government and political affairs is mainly seen in the fact that they participate in the state regime; in the consultations about the state policies and principles and choice of state leaders; in the management of state affairs; and in the formulation and implementation of state principles, policies, laws, and regulations. Democratic parties' participation in and discussion of government and political affairs is rich in content and numerous in forms and remarkable results are achieved. Members of the democratic parties and nonparty persons account for an appropriate proportion of the National People's Congress [NPC] deputies; members of the NPC Standing Committee; members of the NPC special commissions and committees; and provincial, city, prefectural, and county people's congress deputies. Like the other people's deputies, they perform their duties according to the law and exercise power as the masters of their own affairs. The people's political consultative conference is an important place where all parties, all people's organizations, and the representatives of various circles cooperatively and in unity participate in and discuss government and political affairs. Members of the democratic parties and nonparty persons make up an appropriate number of the members, standing

committee members, and leaders of the political consultative conferences at all levels. In the name of their own parties, they state their views and put forth motions. Through the political consultative conference—the patriotic united front-they carry on political consultation about and exercise democratic supervision of the state policies, principles, and important affairs as well as the important issues of the mass life and the united front. As parties participating in government and political affairs, the democratic parties are also absorbed to participate in the people's government work. At present, members of the democratic parties and nonparty persons assume leadership posts in the supervisory, auditing, labor, agricultural, water conservancy, light industry, textile industry, and scientific and technological departments of the state; a large number of the democratic party members and nonparty personages undertake leadership work in the local people's governments at all levels. Like the CPC members, they have duties and power, are in the know, exert efforts, and give play to their constructive role in the management of the state affairs. Through many channels, all democratic parties participate in government and political affairs, enliven the state democratic life, make policies in a democratic and scientific way, and consolidate and strengthen the state system of people's democratic dictatorship.

11.

Giving play to the supervisory role of the democratic parties is the substantial demand for upholding and improving the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation with Chinese characteristics. As the CPC is in the position of a ruling party, it needs the masses' and all the democratic parties' supervision. Our party has consistently attached importance to and supported the democratic parties' supervision, actively encouraged them to put forward criticisms and suggestions on the principles and policies and all aspects of work of the party and state, and adopted all sorts of real measures to enable them to effectively exercise this democratic right. These measures include: Organizing the democratic party members and nonparty persons, who are people's deputies, to take part in the investigation of the relevant problems; organizing the democratic party members and nonparty persons, who are political consultative conference committee members, to participate in the investigation and study of special subjects; recommending democratic party members and nonparty persons, who comply with the conditions, to assume the leadership posts of the procuratorial and judicial organs and employing a number of democratic party members and nonparty persons with specialized knowledge to hold the posts of supervisors, procurators, auditors, and educational inspectors; absorbing democratic party members and nonparty persons to participate in the investigation of important cases and inspection of the financial revenue; promptly studying, handling, and giving speedy reply to the democratic party members' and nonparty persons' suggestions, motions, and reports. The abovementioned important measures show the Communist Party's sincerity and determination to consciously accept supervision and are beneficial to giving play to the supervisory role of the democratic parties and nonparty persons and to improving the supervisory mechanism. Of course,

the democratic parties' supervision is democratic supervision and is different from legal supervision, namely, the state power exercised by the People's Congress and supervision that is legally binding. Compared with legal supervision, democratic supervision is not legally binding but more flexible and extensive than legal supervision. It can work at any time and everywhere. These two different kinds of supervision supplement each other and are of important significance to promoting the building of state democratic politics, strengthening and improving CPC leadership, and keeping close ties with the masses.

III.

Strengthening democratic consultations is an important content of the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation as well as the main form of multiparty cooperation under Communist Party leadership. The characteristics of this form are getting along on an equal basis, mutual respect, and sincere cooperation between the Communist Party and the democratic parties. In discussing the important problems of the state political life and united front and handling the relations among all kinds of interests, any one side must not impose its views on the others, nor must they simply use the voting method of passing by a majority to seek uniformity in form. They must carry on full discussion and consultation to gradually enhance understanding, to communicate their ideas, and finally to reach a consensus. This is completely different from the form of antagonistic debate in the parliament of a capitalist country. Its advantages are that the democratic rights of the majority of people can be realized and the democratic rights of the minority of people, namely, the democratic rights of the people connected with and represented by all democratic parties, can be respected and that both democratic rights can be organically combined and unified, thus carrying forward people's democracy to the largest extent and arousing all positive factors to serve the socialist cause. At present, our party carries on consultations with the democratic parties in three forms: Democratic consultative meetings, high-level heart-to-heart activity in a small scope, and special subject forums. The CPC Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core has attached importance to democratic consultation and held 28 consultation meetings and forums in one-and-a-half years from the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee in June 1989 to the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee at the end of 1990. At these sessions, Comrade Jiang Zemin and the other Standing Committee members of the Political Bureau earnestly consulted and conversed with the democratic parties' responsible persons and nonparty representative persons on the domestic and foreign situation, upholding state stability, further carrying out improvement and rectification, deepening reform, strengthening ties between the Communist Party and the masses, and the government and political affairs, including personnel arrangements, that involved the overall situation of the party and state. In the course of drafting the "CPC Central Committee's Proposal on the Formulation of the 10-Year Program for the National Economy and Social Development and of the Eighth Five-Year Plan," the leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee solicited

the views of the responsible persons of all democratic parties and nonparty representative persons on four occasions. During the period of the Seventh Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee, the leading comrades, including Jiang Zemin, again held a forum to seek their opinions once again. The leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee regularly hold talks individually with democratic parties' responsible persons and nonparty representative persons to exchange ideas and to discuss problems. This fully shows that the democratic consultation between the Communist Party and the democratic parties and nonparty persons develops anew in breadth and in depth.

Jiang's Late Oct Zhejiang Inspection Reported OW0811094291 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Oct 91 p 1

[Feature by reporters Huang Guowen (7806 0948 2429), Zhang Huanqing (1728 3883 3237), and Hou Yuhui (0186 6276 1798): "The General Secretary Is Glad To See Happy Peasant Families"]

[Text] The weather was fine and warm in October, and this was a harvesting season.

General Secretary Jiang Zemin inspected Hangzhou, Jiaxing, and Huzhou in July when those places were hit by floods. Now he came to Zhejiang again in mid-autumn to inspect its coastal areas.

Accompanied by Li Zemin, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Governor Ge Hongsheng, General Secretary Jiang Zemin visited a small farm contracted by two peasant households in Tengtou village near Xiaowangmiao town, Fenghua city, on the morning of 21 October. The smiling general secretary waved greetings to villagers and walked with vigorous strides toward a rice field. He bent over to pick up ears of rice which hung heavy on the stalks and said to Fu Jialiang, secretary of the village party branch: "This year's harvest is quite good!"

The party branch secretary said: "Yes, we planted a crop of wheat and two crops of rice a year, and our total output is more than 1,100 kg [per mu]."

"Oh, this is more than a metric ton of grain!" the general secretary said smilingly.

Pointing to the orange trees near the field, the party branch secretary told the general secretary: Our village produces "oranges, grapes, flowers, and other fruits." In addition to grain, our village reaps 250,000 kg of oranges a year.

Li Zemin and Xiang Bingyan, secretary of the Ningbo city party committee, said: "This village is developed in three dimensions—grain crops and fruit trees are planted on the ground, and irrigation canals are built underground."

Upon hearing this, the general secretary said humorously: "Oh, there are secret weapons underground."

The secretary of the village party branch continued to brief the general secretary by saying: This field was not level, nor was it so well laid out before. It became what it is now after the village put in 230,000 workdays to reclaim wasteland and improve the soil. We have also diversified our crops. All this resulted in an increase of our farmland by 180 mu.

After hearing this, the general secretary kept praising the villagers.

Then, the general secretary entered the houses of Sun Mingsheng and Fu Pingyue, discovering that they had telephones in the houses, used gas for cooking, and wore fairly good clothes. He happily said: "You are living quite a good life!" The general secretary chatted with Fu Xuefang, Sun Mingsheng's wife, and learned that Sun Mingsheng earned 4,000 to 5,000 yuan a year by engaging in farming, 100 percent more than what Fu Xuefang earned from a village-run factory. The general secretary asked: "Why is the income from farming higher than that from industry?"

A local cadre answered: People of our village voluntarily organize themselves to contract and run small yet appropriate-scale farms on a household basis. In the village, industry subsidizes agriculture. We implement the dual management system that combines household with collective operations and provide rather good socialized services for farming. Tractor-plowing and irrigation are all paid by collectives. This is why the income from farming is higher.

Nodding his head, the general secretary said: "Agriculture is very important, and we should pay attention to four things—to stabilize the responsibility system with the household contract linking output to payment, to perfect the double-tier operations system, to improve the social services, and to constantly develop the collective economy."

Li Zemin told the general secretary that the fundamental reason for the success of this village is that it has a strong village party branch, works hard in a pioneering spirit, and persistently takes the socialist road of collectivization. The general secretary agreed with him. He said to Fu Jialiang, secretary of the village party branch, while holding the latter's hand: "I hope that you will build your party branch even better and make it fully play the role of a fighting bastion."

On 25 Octbober, the general secretary and his party visited Hangmin village of Guali town, Xiaoshan city, by the Qiantangjiang. Zhu Chongqing, secretary of the village party branch, who had just been selected as one of the nation's top 10 youths, told the general secretary that the 316-family village has achieved great economic development and embarked on a road of common prosperity under the leadership of the party branch, with annual output value exceeding 100 million yuan and annual per-capita income at 2,400 yuan. The general secretary asked him about the village party building, and said to him: "Your village has done good collective work in building public facilities. Your living standards have improved, but it is still necessary to strengthen the socialist ideological education."

The general secretary visited some villagers' families in a row of uniquely designed buildings along a river. At the entrance of the village, a large crowd, clapping its hands, surrounded the general secretary, and vied to say hello to him. The general secretary waved to the crowd, and happily said: "You are indeed leading a very good life."

Several villa, ars in the crowd said loudly: "Thanks to the good leadership of the party. Socialism is nice."

The general secretary smiled.

Visits State Enterprises

OW1011185391 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 31 Oct 91 p 1

["Feel Concern About the 'National Team'—Sidelights on General Secretary Jiang Zemin's Inspection of the Large and Medium-Sized Enterprises Run by the State in Our Province (by Huang Guowen (7806 0948 2429), Hou Yuhui (0186 6276 1798), and Zhang Huanqing (1728 3883 3237))"—ZHEJIANG RIBAO headline]

[Text] During his inspection of our province, General Secretary Jiang Zemin traveled to Hangzhou, Ningbo, Zhoushan, Wenzhou, Taizhou, and Shaoxing cities to visit several large and medium-sized enterprises run by the state, and had cordial conversations with cadres and workers on how to implement the guidelines adopted by the central work meeting, seeking unity of thinking, strengthening leadership, making vigorous efforts to see to the implementation of the guidelines, and successfully running large and medium-sized enterprises.

"What We Need To Do Now Is Make Concerted Efforts"

Various types of lamps for festive occasions on display in the showroom of the Zhejiang Festive Lamps Factory in Huangyan City looked very bright and colorful to visitors. A large lamp in the shape of a dragon boat caught the attention of the general secretary as soon as he walked into the showroom. The dragon boat was lit up all of a sudden when someone pushed a button. More than a dozen able-bodied "seamen" were rowing the boat, moving their oars in unison. The factory director standing beside the general secretary offered to explain: The dragon boat-shaped lamp is named "making concerted efforts," meaning that the factory depends on the concerted efforts of all its staff and workers to achieve successful economic performance, and that China depends on the concerted efforts of the people of all nationalities throughout the country to succeed in the drive to build socialism. Upon hearing his explanation, General Secretary laughed and gladly said: "You are right! What we need to do now is make concerted efforts!"

"Turn the various measures designed to help large and medium-sized enterprises run by the state succeed in achieving robust economic performance into the conscious action of the n.asses and work to keep improving the socialist public-owned economy." This was what General Secretary Jiang repeatedly stressed during his inspection. He discussed a good deal about how to give play to the "human factor" to successfully run large and medium-sized state enterprises. He said: It is necessary to show concern for the living conditions of the staff and workers of enterprises; help them gradually increase their income by improving the economic returns of enterprises; and pay attention to establishing systems at enterprises and be strict with factory employees to ensure that the ranks of staff and workers

observe discipline—like the Army. While it is necessary for enterprises to work out rules and regulations, they must not "practice scholasticism." The key lies in seeing to the implementation of rules and regulations after they are worked out.

Show Concern for Scientific and Technological Advances

When the general secretary was inspecting large and medium-sized enterprises run by the state in Zhejiang, he showed great concern for scientific and technological advances. On 25 October, he arrived in the ancient city of Shaoxing by car to conduct a survey at the Huayue Microelectron Company, an advanced enterprise noted for its development and progress through self-reliance in the integrated circuit industry in China. After having put on a spotlessly clean, white isolation gown, he went to the workshop to observe with keen interest one precision piece of equipment after another, and talked with technicians and workers using technical terms and foreign terminology from time to time. He carefully observed the silicon integrated circuit products on a machine through a microscope, let Li Zemin and other leading comrades also take a look, and then said: "This is high technology. With this, we will achieve a high input-output ratio for our goods."

At the Dongfeng Silk Cloth Printing and Dye Factory in Hangzhou, when the factory director gave a briefing on how the factory had succeeded in becoming a leading manufacturer among other factories of the same type in China by using the importation and assimilation of advanced equipment from abroad to upgrade its backward production technology and show the silks, satins, and garments that it produced could compete with those of other internationally famous brands and enjoy brisk sales on the international market, General Secretary Jiang said gladly: "This is very good. We used to suffer losses from our exports of silk cloth because of crude processing. The fact that your factory has achieved good economic results shows that it is definitely necessary for enterprises to pay close attention to intensive processing and the development of new products." After he had completed the inspection of a few workshops of the factory and was about to get into his car to depart, he suddenly asked the factory director a question: "According to my understanding, we always meet with failure in blending colors for printing and dyeing our silk cloth. People say your factory is using computers to blend colors. What were the results?" The factory director replied that the results were very good. He let the factory director accompany him in returning to the computer color-blending workshop and tried to understand the process of color blending by questioning the technicians operating the computers there.

It Is Necessary for Enterprises To Have a Market Sense

The general secretary reiterated several times that it is definitely necessary for large and medium-sized enterprises run by the state to have a market sense when his inspection tour took him to the Ningbo Economic and Technological Development Zone, the Second Oceangoing Fishery Company in Zhoushan, and the Hangzhou Steam Turbine Plant. He said to the plant director of the Hangzhou Steam Turbine Plant: "There are domestic and international markets for us now. After comparing the one to the other, we find it is still necessary for us to strive to capture a share of the international market. We must succeed in promoting economic development. It will not do for us to close the country to international intercourse. We must persist in implementing the reform and opening policy." After he learned that the plant had succeeded in upgrading the overall quality of all its staff and workers and had enhanced their consciousness of competition through improving business management and strengthening ideological and political work and that, as a result, the plant had achieved excellent results for all its economic and technological indicators and had satisfactorily fulfilled its production tasks, he said: "It is necessary to encourage this kind of spirit of being bold in participating in market competition. The ideological and political work at enterprises is very important. Like technology and quality, it is the 'capital' for competition. Your plant has a beautiful environment, good facilities, and highly advanced technologies and, furthermore, is a technology-intensive enterprise. What counts is whether or not you are able to meet the requirements of the six Chinese characters, namely, quality, variety, and efficiency. There are bright prospects for your plant if you succeed in this endeavor."

The general secretary came across several young staff and workers in the production workshop of the plant. After asking them some questions, he found that they were trainees from the Shanghai Jiaotong University. Then he said gladly: "Very good, so we are alumni of the same university!" He exhorted them, saying "You must learn well, temper yourselves, and enhance your abilities through practice." Turning around, he said to a master worker: "Give them good training."

It Is Necessary To Do a Good Job of Carrying Out the Construction of "Hardware" and Conducting "Software" Supervision

"If we want to succeed in promoting economic development, it is necessary for us to do a good job of constructing infrastructure projects, which are the 'hardware.' In addition, there is 'software,' namely, supervision by the banks, management and control of funds, and so forth. It is necessary for us to do a good job with this 'software,' too, in order that we create some comparatively excellent external conditions for large and medium-sized enterprises run by the state." These were also the remarks repeatedly stressed by General Secretary Jiang in the course of his inspection tour.

When he set foot in the Beilungang Harbor Area in Ningbo, a famous deepwater port along the coast of southeast China, and saw with his own eyes the magnificent scene of the modernized harbor, he expressed gratified admiration several times. A number of cranes were working busily at the modernized No. 3 and No. 4 international container wharves, which had just become operational after being completed; line after line of containers filling the spacious

freight yard there. He raised his head to take a look at the cranes and then, turning his head, said to the leading comrades accompanying him: "It is really wonderful. The crane boom measures as long as 38 meters when it is stretched out!"

During his inspection, the general secretary gave a positive assessment of the efforts made by Zhejiang Province in squeezing a portion of its financial resources to vigorously promote the construction of infrastructure projects as well as for scientific and technological advances in recent years. He said: "It is necessary to promote economic development as quickly as possible. These two endeavors are all important. I know high tech means more than the input of funds. However, it is worthwhile. Our leading cadres and governments at all levels should not begrudge the expenditure. If we want to create some good external conditions for our drive to successfully run large and medium-sized state enterprises, we must squeeze some portions from our financial resources and guarantee that these funds are spent on them, so as to give them important support and enable them to maintain their position as the principal part of the whole national economy and give play to their role as the leading enterprises of our country.

Speaks to Army Units

OW1211082791 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Nov 91 p 1

[Report by Huang Guowen (7806 0948 2429), Zhang Huanqing (1728 3883 3237), and Hou Yuhui (0186 6276 1798): "Make the Two Spirits Shine Forever—General Secretary Jiang Zemin Visits Zhejiang-Based Heroic Model Company"]

[Text] A sonorous voice echoed in the hall located by the side of Xihu Lake and belonging to a certain unit of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] stationed in Zhejiang: "The entire party, the entire Army, the workers, the peasants, the soldiers, the students, and the businessmen must not forget our spirit of plain living, hard struggle, and pioneering of a great cause through thrift and hard work. They must also not forget our tough-skinned, dare-to-fight spirit of facing up to any difficulties. The better our position, the harder we should try to make these two spirits continue to shine!"

This was a speech addressed to Zhejiang-based Army officers at or above division level by Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the Central Military Commission, during his inspection tour to Zhejiang. His voice had hardly died away when the audience burst into warm applause.

After arriving in Zhoushan Island that day, General Secretary Jiang, without even stopping to rest, immediately headed for a certain company under the Zhoushan Army unit stationed in a mountainous area and which was named "Repair Company Built on Thrift and Hard Work" by the Ministry of National Defense. Every photograph and object in the company history room records its glorious history: After starting off 30 years ago with two old lathe machines and a few hammers, the soldiers have been following the

principle of building an Army through thrift and hard work in order to surmount difficulties, to build up their company through arduous effort, and to actively carry out technological innovation on their own. They fulfilled their ordnance maintenance tasks every year and received several awards for their meritorious service, thus becoming a model within the Army.

Having heard the briefing, the general secretary repeatedly nodded his head in approval and told other leading comrades accompanying him: "Let's go and visit the soldiers!" He greeted one by one a few soldiers who were studying in their dormitory and asked about their place of origin.

A soldier answered: "Chief, I come from Huangshan, Anhui."

"Oh, Huangshan is very beautiful!"

The soldier added: "Huangshan is beautiful, but this island is also very beautiful. I regard Zhoushan as my second hometown."

The general secretary laughed and said: "Regard your Army unit as your home? That is good!"

When visiting the barracks area, General Secretary Jiang said: Our present situation is very much better than before, but the state still has its problems. Therefore, we must never give up our precious heritage of plain living, hard struggle, and pioneering a great cause through thrift and hard work. The entire people should support Army building, while our Army units themselves should also build the Army through thrift and hard work. There is dialectical unity in this regard.

On the afternoon of 26 October, the general secretary specially visited the reputed "Tough-Skinned Sixth Company." Renowned among the entire Army for its "strong awareness of preparedness against war, undaunted combat style, excellent military skills, and strict military and administrative discipline," the heroic company was twice named for commendation by the Central Military Commission and the Ministry of National Defense. The general secretary told the company commander: "Your company is very famous. I know that many proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation have been here and have high expectation of you. You must hand down the glorious 'tough-skinned' tradition from generation to generation!"

After cheerfully posing for a group photograph with the officers and men of the company, he inspected its honor room and recreation club and asked the cooking squad about the company's mess. He said: Having to fight bravely to defend the motherland during wartime and to take part in disaster fighting and relief, construction and production, and military training in peacetime, our Army units are shouldering a very heavy burden. In order to be ready at all times for immediate mobilization and good performance, they should have a tough-skinned spirit capable of surmounting all difficulties.

He also told the officers and men: As all of you have grown up in happy times, you need to acquire the vigor and the ability to withstand hardship in order to become "toughskinned."

The general secretary also told ranking military officers stationed in Zhejiang: "Our party and our Army have many fine traditions such as maintaining close links with the masses, plain living and hard struggle, pioneering a great cause through thrift and hard work, putting up tenacious fights, and observing strict discipline. All these are our 'precious heritage.' Glorious traditions are a spiritual power. At a certain time, the spirit will turn into material! As long as we have this spirit, we will be fearless of any difficulties and able to withstand any stormy waves. We must carry forward these glorious traditions!"

Jiang, Li Inscribe Exhibit on Mao's First Wife OW0711123091 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1015 GMT 6 Nov 91

[By reporter Liu Chunxian (0491 2504 6343)]

[Excerpt] Changsha, 6 Nov (XINHUA)— Today is the 90th birth anniversary of martyr Yang Kaihui [Mao Zedong's first wife]. To honor her memory among the local people, the Changsha city and county party committees and other units sponsored a calligraphy and painting exhibition in Qingshuitang, a place where she engaged in revolutionary activities, to mark her 90th birth anniversary.

Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, Wan Li, Li Ruihuan, Wang Zhen, and Song Renqiong sent inscriptions for the exhibition. [passage omitted]

Jiang, Yang Shangkun Inscribe Pictorial on Floods OW1011053191 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1208 GMT 9 Nov 91

[By reporter Liu Siyang (0491 1835 2254)]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Nov (XINHUA)—The Pictures of China Fighting Floods [Zhongguo Zhan Hong Tu, 0022 0948 2069 3136 0956], a large memorial photo album that truly and completely records the country's efforts in fighting floods and providing flood relief in 1991, has been formally published and distributed. The China Committee for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction and the Ministry of Civil Affairs held a forum today at the Great Hall of the People for the occasion.

Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, and Li Peng wrote inscriptions for the photo album; Tian Jiyun wrote a preface for the album.

The album, which was compiled under the auspices of the China Committee for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction and the Ministry of Civil Affairs and published and distributed by the Zhongguo Shehui Publishing House, consists of six parts. Through more than 300 carefully selected photos from the vanguard of flood fighting, the album truly records the damages the disastrous floods brought to the people's life and the state's property. It

vividly portrays the spirit of the people in flood-hit areas as they undauntedly fought the floods, resumed production, and reconstructed their homelands under the party's leadership. It also ebulliently hails the deep affections of people of all nationalities across the country, of Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan compatriots, and of Overseas Chinese in actively providing support for flood-hit areas.

At the forum, Tian Jiyun, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Council, praised journalistic and publication workers for having made due contributions to combating floods and providing flood relief. He said: Comrades within journalistic and publication circles actively geared themselves to the work of combating floods and providing flood relief and widely reported how people across the country heroically united around the party to combat floods and provide relief. Via pictures and words, *Pictures of China Fighting Floods* is filled with the affections of the socialist times. A good production like this should be widely publicized and promoted.

Yang Baibing [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1453 GMT on 9 November transmits a "correction" to this item, deleting Yang Baibing's name], Lei Jieqiong, Hong Xuezhi, responsible officials from relevant departments and organs under the CPC Central Committee and State Council, and representatives of some units and individuals who made outstanding contributions to combating floods and providing relief, totaling nearly 200 people, attended the meeting.

State Councillor Li Tieying on Flood Relief Work OW0711173191 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 7 NOV 91

[Text] Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA)—State Councillor Li Tieying said here today that China has successfully prevented the outbreak of epidemics, following serious flooding this summer.

Li, also head of the national committee in charge of disaster relief and epidemic prevention, made the remark at the fifth meeting of the committee here today.

After hearing a report by minister of public health and deputy head of the committee Chen Minzhang, Li gave it as his conclusion that without the leadership of the Communist Party and the socialist system, and without support from the people all over the country, without the concerted co-operation of governments at all levels, without the strenuous efforts of medical and public health workers and the co-operation of the victims in the flood-stricken areas such good results could not have been achieved.

In his report on the flood-relief and epidemic-prevention work, Chen said that altogether 13,594 medical teams with 156,379 members were sent to the flood stricken areas, where they provided medical help to 51.15 million people and distributed 8,805 tons of medicine.

According to incomplete statistics, by the end of October a total of 24 million yuan had been used for preventing diseases in the stricken areas.

Li Peng Inscribes Book on Specialized Personnel OW0811135891 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0342 GMT 8 Nov 91

[Excerpt] Beijing, 8 November (XINHUA)—Volume Two of Chinese Experts Who's Who, a compilation of biographic briefs of contemporary Chinese experts, was recently published and became available to readers at home and abroad.

Premier Li Peng wrote an inscription for the new publication: "It is our national policy to respect knowledge and talented personnel." Nie Rongzhen, Yang Rudai, Bo Yibo, Zhu Xuefan, Wang Renzhong, Zhou Peiyuan, and Lu Jiaxi also wrote inscriptions for it.

Chinese Experts Who's Who is a large reference book on China's middle-level and high-level specialized personnel in more than 30 specialties. [passage omitted]

Leaders Receive, Congratulate Chess Champion OW0711135591 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1015 GMT 6 Nov 91

[By reporter Wang Yuelong (3769 1471 7983)]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Nov (XINHUA)— Xie Jun, the newly crowned world women's chess champion, was warmly received by Li Ximing, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Beijing municipal party committee, and Chen Xitong, state councillor and mayor of Beijing, at the municipal party committee this afternoon.

After hearing a briefing on the contest, Li Ximing and Chen Xitong encouraged Xie Jun to continue improving her skills and retain her championships. Li Ximing said: "I would like to extend my congratulations to Comrade Xie Jun on behalf of the municipal party committee and government. Comrade Xie Jun not only displayed her talents and intelligence but also her strong will and fine qualities at the competitions. She has won honor for the country, the nation, and the capital."

The municipal party committee and government presented her with carved lacquerware as a gift to congratulate her winning the international women's chess championship.

Li Tieying at Gathering

OW0911091091 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1251 GMT 8 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, 8 November (XINHUA)—The State Physical Culture and Sports Commission and the All-China Sports Federation held a victory gathering today at the Great Hall of the People in honor of Xie Jun, who won the world women's chess championship.

State Councillor Li Tieying attended the victory gathering, and placed the "Physical Culture and Sports Honorary Medal," conferred by the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, around her neck. Li Tieying praised Xie Jun for bringing honors to the country and called upon the hundreds of millions of youths nationwide to emulate her.

Liu Qibao, secretary of the Secretariat of the Communist Youth League Central Committee, and Guan Tao, deputy secretary of the Secretariat of the All-China Women's Federation, respectively, presented to Xie Jun the New Long March Shock Worker Award and the National March Eighth Red-Banner Pacesetter Award.

He Zhenliang, vice minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, read out the decision of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission calling on youths to learn from Xie Jun, cherish the motherland, and scale new heights.

Xie Jun gave an account of the contest. She said: The current victory is the result of efforts by several generations of people in China involved in international chess, and the fruit of collective wisdom. She thanked the people of the motherland and the overseas Chinese in Manila for their support and encouragement.

Wu Shaozu, minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and Zhang Baifa, vice mayor of Beijing Municipality, attended the victory gathering.

Wan Li at Computerized Library System Opening OW0711230691 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 7 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA)—A large-scale computerised catalogue system went into use today at the Beijing Library, China's national library.

Wan Li, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Conference, attended the inauguration ceremony held in the library this morning.

The system so far covers books published in the past five years.

It was co-developed by China and Japan. With two main computers connected to 256 terminals, the advanced catalogue system boasts a complete range of functions. The Chinese-language processing program of the system is the most advanced in the world.

The system is expected to cover all the books in the library soon.

Party Worker Examination System Passes Evaluation OW0611074191 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0855 GMT 5 Nov 91

[By correcpondent Hu Weirong (5170 0251 2837)]

[Text] Nanchang, 5 Nov (XINHUA)—"A Study of Self-Adjusting Examinations on Professional Knowledge for Party Workers" [Dang Wu Gong Zuo Zhe Zhuang Ye Zhi Shi Zi Shi Ying Kao Shi Yan Jiu, 8093 0523 1562 0155 5074 1413 2814 4249 6221 5261 6624 2019 5072 6107 4282 4496]—a key management subject in the study of new working methods for cadres which was undertaken by the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period—recently passed an evaluation organized by the State Science and Technology Commission in Jiangxi's Jingdezhen City. Experts held that some breakthroughs were made in the study in

using modern science and technologies to test party workers' professional knowledge, and that the study leads other similar studies in the country.

The examination system was a result of deepening and furthering research in the "Self-Adjusting Examination System for General Knowledge for Party and Government Cadres at the County Level," which was completed in 1988 by the Organization Department of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and Jiangxi Teachers University by using foreign item reaction theory [xiang mu fan ying li lun, 7309 4158 0646 2019 3810 6158] (IRT). Like the latter, all testing procedures and the question base of the new examination system are stored in computer soft disks. They can be used with any compatible microprocessor, and no large examination site or fixed examination time for all examinees are required. The examination system is mainly designed to test party workers' knowledge on basic theories as well as vocational knowledge that party workers should know. Knowledge about basic theories include basic knowledge about Marxism, party building, and management. Vocational knowledge includes six categories: work for party committee secretaries, discipline inspection work, party committee secretarial work, organizational work, propaganda work, and united front work.

Research of the program formally began in April 1989.

Family Planning Group Improves Service Network OW0811050891 Beijing XINHUA in English 0244 GMT 8 Nov 91

[Text] Chengdu, November 8 (XINHUA)—China has made rapid progress in forming and improving a nation-wide family planning service network.

Counties and townships, the grass-roots units, have set up about 40,000 family planning service centers. One third of the villages offer such services.

These organizations offer a package of services including publicity about and assistance in family planning.

According to the State Family Planning Commission, 52 county-run service centers chosen to try out the new management plan have trained more than 170,000 publicity workers and technicians since last April.

These centers have performed 650,000 operations without an accident, thus saving the state operational charges total-ling 6.3 million yuan.

Military

Leaders Gather To Mark Xu's Birth Anniversary OW0911065691 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1335 GMT 8 Nov 91

[By Reporters Ma Xiaochun (7456 2556 2504) and Hu Nianqiu (5170 1628 4428)]

[Text] Beijing, 8 November (XINHUA)—People from all walks of life in the capital today solemnly gathered at the Great Hall of the People to commemorate the 90th

birthday of the great proletariat revolutionary and military strategist Marshal Xu Xiangqian.

Party and state leaders Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, Li Peng, Wan Li, Wang Zhen, Bo Yibo, Song Renqiong, and Yang Baibing attended the commemoration gathering and sat in the front row. The gathering was presided over by Liu Huaqing, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission.

Comrade Xu Xiangqian was an outstanding example of the older generation of proletariat revolutionaries, and was also one of the founders of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA]. In 1924, he discarded the pen to join the army. and enrolled in the first graduating class of the Huangpu Military Academy thereafter beginning his military career. On the eve of the "April 12" counterrevolutionary coup in 1927, he joined the Communist Party of China and took part in the Guangzhou uprising. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, he served as the first Chief of General Staff of the Chinese PLA, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, vice premier of the State Council and concurrently Minister of National Defense. The immortal feats of Comrade Xu Xianggian contributed to the victory of the revolutionary war and the founding of PRC. He also made important contributions towards enriching Mao Zedong's military thought, consolidating national defense and the socialist modernization drive, and promoting the reunification of the motherland. In 1955, he was conferred the military rank of marshal. Marshal Xu Xiangqian passed away on 21 September 1990. Throughout his life, he worked hard and performed his official duties honestly, winning the respect and love of the people.

Li Xiannian, chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, sent a written speech to the commemoration gathering.

Hong Xuezhi, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, addressed the gathering. He said: Comrade Xu Xiangqian spent his whole life in the military and achieved many outstanding military feats. His revolutionary career was closely linked to the combat history of our party, troops, and people. He was one of the great marshals to emerge during the people's war. His great contributions to the liberation of the Chinese people and national development will be indelibly engraved in the memory of the people. We cherish the memory of Comrade Xu Xiangqian, and must try to emulate his firm communist beliefs, his fine magnanimous character, his consideration for the overall situation, and his honesty while performing his official duties.

In his speech, Chen Xilian, a veteran comrade of the former Red Army's Fourth Front Army and Standing Committee member of the Central Advisory Commission, said: While solemnly commemorating the 90th birthday of Marshal Xu Xiangqian, we deeply cherish his memory and hold great respect for his immortal feats for the liberation of the Chinese people and the building of the people's Army. He said: In warfare, Marshal Xu was adept at applying Marxist war concepts and methodolgy. With an eye on the special features and development of warfare, he evaluated the situation and creatively put forward a series of principles concerning guerrilla and mobile warfare as well as strategies

and tactics. Under his command, the Red Army's Fourth Front Army opened up the great revolutionary bases in the Hubei-Henan-Anhui and Sichuan-Shaanxi regions, scoring a great victory by wiping out nearly 400,000 Kuomintang troops.

In his speech, Chi Haotian, Chief of the General Staff, said: Marshal Xu Xiangqian was always loyal and devoted to the proletariat revolutionary cause. During the Long March, he carried out a determined struggle against the separatist activities of Zhang Guotao, and made a special contribution to protecting the unity of the party and the Red Army. During the ten chaotic years [Cultural Revolution], he showed his revolutionary boldness and vision as a communist and together with the other marshals waged a tit-for-tat struggle against Lin Biao and the "Gang of Four" counterrevolutionary clique. While he was seriously ill, he did not forget the party's cause and his last words for his children were to follow the party, and to become the fine children of the party and the people.

Marshal Xu Xiangqian enjoyed universal respect, and did great meritorious service. He was greatly concerned with work at the headquarters, and in particular, issued many important instructions to the General Staff Department. Although he has left us, his glorious thoughts and character, as well as his great historic feats, will be respected and cherished by the whole party, the whole Army, and the whole nation. We must continue the revolutionary achievements and carry forward the glorious tradition pioneered by Marshal Xu and the older generation of proletariat revolutionaries, unite closely around the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core, uphold the party's absolute leadership over the Army, and make fresh contributions toward the defense and construction of the socialist motherland.

In his speech, Wang Maolin, the representative from the hometown of Marshal Xu Xiangqian and secretary of Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee, indicated that while commemorating Marshal Xu, it is imperative to emulate and carry forward his revolutionary spirit, and to make greater efforts to do well in every task in the bid to build Shanxi better. Wang Chengbin, commander of the Beijing Military Region, also addressed the gathering.

Letters from Deng Yingchao and Nie Rongzhen to the commemoration gathering were read. Attendees at the gathering were also presented with the books Biography of Xu Xianggian and Exploits Engraved in History, a Model Enlightening Future Generations [gong xun chui qing shi kai mo zhao hou ren - 0501 8113 0987 7230 0670 2818 2875 2507 0683 0086] of which Deng Xiaoping and Jiang Zemin respectively wrote the titles. Wang Ping, Yang Dezhi, Xiao Ke, Yu Qiuli, Zhang Jingfu, Zhang Aiping, Geng Biao, Ye Fei, Kang Keging, Chen Zaidao, Lu Zhengcao, Zhao Nangi and the wife of Comrade Xu Xianggian Huang Jie; responsible comrades from the PLA General Staff, General Political and General Logistics Departments, major units based in Beijing and relevant departments of central state organs; some of the veteran comrades of the former Red Army's Fourth Front Army residing in Beijing, and representatives from Shanxi, Hubei, Henan, Anhui, Sichuan, Gansu and

Qinghai Provinces, Beijing Municipality, Liuyin Street and Huangpu Military Academy Alumni—some 500 people in all—attended the commemoration gathering.

Official's Send Letters

OW0911053391 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1358 GMT 8 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, 8 Nov (XINHUA)—Deng Yingchao and Nie Rongzhen today sent letters to the meeting commemorating the 90th birthday of Comrade Xu Xiangqian.

In her letter Comrade Deng Yingchao said: "Today is the 90th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Xu Xiangqian. During the scores of years of revolutionary struggle, I and Comrade Enlai forged a deep proletarian revolutionary friendship with Marshal Xu. I often think of him and his outstanding contributions to the party, the state, the people, and the Army."

"Faced with the international and domestic situation of today, we should all the more learn from and carry forward Marshal Xu's revolutionary spirit and, under the leadership of the party Central Committee, enhance our firm belief in socialism, build our country into a more prosperous one, and promote the well-being of its people."

In her letter Deng Yingchao extended cordial regards to Huang Jie, wife of Comrade Xu Xiangqian, and to other members of his family.

Comrade Nie Rongzhen said in his letter:

"One year has passed since Comrade Xiangqian left us. I deeply cherish his memory! This year we should cherish his memory still more as it is the 90th anniversary of his birth! Comrade Xiangqian was loyal to the people, loyal to the revolution, and loyal to party all his life. As a person, he was honest and highly principled. He gave proper consideration of the interests of the whole, was good at uniting with comrades, and led an industrious and simple life, setting a good example for the enitre party and Army. All should learn from his revolutionary spirit and noble qualities and strive to make a success of our country's socialist revolution and construction!"

LIAOWANG Details Beijing Military Exercises HK3110020191 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 41, 14 Oct 91 pp 18-20

[Article by Yi Jianru (2496 0313 1172) and Chen Hui (7115 6540): "Watching Exercises Conducted by Beijing Military Region To Report Military Training Achievements"]

[Text] Just like a long dragon, the lofty Great Wall winds on the summit of Youyan mountains. At the foot of the Great Wall, there stood innumerable camps along the mountain pass and gorge. At this golden season of autumn, more than 10 service arms totalling about 100 specialized units of heroes from the Beijing Military Region gathered here, raising the curtain of military exercise to report their training achievements.

Great Achievements Scored in Solidifying the Army on the Strength of Science and Technology

When 20 rounds of red signal flare were shot to the sky, the rumble of motors were instantly heard across the silent wilderness, and the militant troops of armored vehicles concealed in the desert trench works sped to the site of military maneuver screaming and whistling. Artillerymen, engineers, signalmen, scouts, and antichemical warfare corps with all sorts of weapons fought a fierce battle to display their prowess. One marvelous spectacle after another of a "warfare" presented before the audience.

In the shooting ground, tank targets were moving, rocket targets were erected, and balloon targets were rising in the sky. As soon as the commander issued an order, gunfire rattled away with "Boom! Boom! Boom!" "Bang! Bang! Bang!" Targets were hit and fell all at once.

Accompanied by the siren of towing trolleys, cannons, and howitzers of varying calibers, as well as missile launchers, rapidly entered the shelling position. In response to orders, one shell after another whizzed past to hit the targets in the distant hills. The earth was shaking, and flashes of gunfire streaked across the sky.

Now, a speeding command car stopped abruptly in front of the reviewing stand. The artillery regiment commander came out to report: "Will you please, leaders, designate your targets!" Jiang Zemin, Chairman of the Central Military Commission, gave the order to bombard a reference object in the distant hills. The regiment commander promptly gave instruction to the rear artillery position through the command system in the car. Suddenly, long-range artillery rumbled with deafening noise, and the target was accurately hit. Then, Vice Chairman of the Central Military Commission Yang Shangkun and Premier of the State Council Li Peng successively gave orders and the artillery bombarded the designated targets speedily and accurately. According to the briefing, after using the command system renovated by the scientific and technological departments, the quick responding ability of the Chinese artillery has been greatly enhanced.

If manual mine-laying in the past is likened to sowing beans and planting melons, then the modern mine-laying technique deserves to be called "angels distributing flowers." Amid the roaring of rocket mine layers, numerous fire dragons took off, and countless parachutes burst open in the sky. In a moment, the task of laying an antitank minefield was completed. As there is a good method in laying mines, so there is a masterstroke in clearing mines. As soon as the rocket mine-sweepers roared, mine-clearing bombs whizzed past toward the minefield, and the mines were instantly ignited, sending out thunders of explosion. A passage for tanks was thus opened. Planting and removing mines are alternately used in offensive and defensive operations. Scientific and technological progress enables the Chinese engineering troops to achieve a big leap forward in their minelaying technique.

In the past, the Chinese Army depended on scouts using "a knife and a piece of rope to seize somebody by the tongue while cuffing and kicking" as their reconnaissance method. However, nowadays it has been replaced by such modern devices as radar, night vision equipment, and reconnaissance television. Over the exercise field, small and exquisite reconnaissance planes were circling in the air buzzing. Taken from these planes through camera signal transmission, photos of the battlefield were so clear that commanders could make out the scenes at a glance.

Missiles and guns lifting their heads ready for discharge, tanks and armored cars ranked in good order, and towed aircraft with wings unfolded on the takeoff alert were all rolling slowing past the reviewing podium. The formations were full of power and grandeur.

Running on the exercise field were electronic interference vehicles capable of jamming radar reception, information exchange cars with multifunctions, a new type of antichemical and decontamination cars, battlefield quick-repair cars, as well as a field hospital car complex. They all gave full play to their abilities, making people feel that everything was fresh and new.

Pointing to the exercise field, the general of the command post in charge of the military exercise to report training achievements said: "Compared with the mass military exercise in 1964, most of the weaponry has been updated and renovated. All service arms of the Army have made a step forward in terms of modernization level. The maneuver here can be called a miniature of the Chinese Army marching toward modernization."

Crack Fighters Form an Army of Power and Grandeur

The Chinese Army's military skill contest items 27 years ago were mostly those carried out by a single service arm with uniform vehicles and guns, but now most exercise items presented before the audience were conducted by combined arms in coordinated maneuvers. This practice could both reflect the quality of the individual arm and display the collective strength of an arms group.

A low and deep hum of aircraft was heard from a distance, then an airborne contingent of mechanized troops belonging to the "Blue Army" landed and occupied the advantageous positions among the hills, waiting for an opportunity to attack. To have the enemy movement well in hand, the scouts of the "Red Army" used field reconnaissance television to keep watch on the activities of the opposite side. In light of the "enemy" situation, the commander resolutely organized an attack by a reinforced company of tanks coordinated with various service arms.

Rocket launchers began to open fire at the "Blue Army," and the sky turned red with gunfire. Armed helicopters flew to the battlefield to attack the deep targets of enemy tanks with airborne antitank missiles. Flashing past with cold light, the missiles headed for the targets and, with two successive explosions, two tank targets were struck to pieces. Subsequently, the artillery and infantry respectively steered missile trucks and launch sets, firing missiles at the tank targets which were rushing around here and there. With the earth shaking and mountains rocking, the targets were totally destroyed.

Now the sky glared with myriads of flashing lights, and all sorts of gunfire were concentrated on the position of the "Blue Army." Under cover of the gunfire, the reinforced tank company of the "Red Army" rapidly broke through the "Blue Army" artillery fire barrier zone and pressed on the enemy by a roundabout route. The "Red Army" engineers quickly mounted on armored carriers and handled the rocket demolition device sending out streaks of fiery dragons and smoke to ignite the mines in the enemy minefield to open up a passage for tanks, which advanced like a rolling torrent of hot iron that nothing could hold back.

In the various links that constitute a military chain, the swift, accurate, confidential, and continuous signal communication is an important link to subdue the enemy and win a victory.

On the exercise field, a signal center for the Army command was quickly set up in the communication car with baffle painting, and rods of antennae were erected in a second. Some female operators climbed nimbly to set up telephone lines just like sea gulls wheeling in the air. In an instant, cable and wireless communications were connected one after another, and telex and fax machines were busy receiving and transmitting messages.

The situation in the battlefield was fast changing. Suddenly, the signal center was wrecked by the enemy. At this juncture, the communication helicopter hurried to help. It suspended in midair, setting up an information exchange system of ultra-short-wave radio station, carrier communications, and other measures. A vehicular satellite ground signal center was also put into operation, providing various channels of private and confidential communications such as image display, facsimile, telephone, and other measures, so that long distance exchange of information could be conducted.

Following a rumbling sound of "Boom!" the mushroom clouds of the simulated atomic blast rose to the sky. The roads on which troops were marching were contaminated, and the weaponry was going to be paralyzed if it was not decontaminated in good time.

At this moment, the antichemical reconnaissance car was coming. This amphibian vehicle was equipped with sophisticated antichemical and antiradiation scouting instruments. A meteorological detecting rod was raised while the reconnaissance car was moving. It automatically measured meteorological data and also automatically analyzed harmful substance. The mechanical arm at the rear of the vehicle had manual intelligence capable of taking the place of personnel to work in the contaminated environment. It collected samples freely, defined the poison contaminated condition through data processing, threw out a small yellow flag indicating contamination of poison, and then a rocket signal alarm was issued to the troops by the signaller installed in the car.

As soon as the alarm signal was received, the antichemical and decontamination cars came at full speed and the roads were cleansed by 20 spraying vehicles pumping water like white dragons taking in clouds and sending out fog.

Meanwhile, the jet blast decontamination car set off a shelter smoke screen to shield the decontamination work of tanks. It also spurted a stream of white mist which looked like water in the distance, but in fact was a high-temperature and high-speed air current, used to decontaminate radiation, turning a poisonous substance to a nonpoisonous one and restoring the combat power of tanks and vehicles.

Training Hard Basic Skills, Striving To Display Distinctive Heroic Character

From the exercise field came bursts of guns mixed with shouts to kill the enemy. The maneuver to report training achievements presented scenes of wonderful performance.

The item of quick-firing at fixed targets with rifles originally had no charm of attraction. However, upon hearing the clear burst of "Crack! Crack! Crack!" thousands of spectators on the reviewing platforms focused their eyes upon the shooting ground. The soldier Han Qingli (7281 3237 0448) won enthusiastic applause in the 100 meter prone fire. He hit all the 40 breast-shape targets in 35 seconds.

The "Xu Guodong (1776 0948 2767) Squad," which enjoyed a reputation in the entire Army in the 1964 mass military exercise, had elevated their skills to a higher level. The soldiers of a new generation were even more couragous. They dashed to the enemy amid nitrate smoke like dragons rising and tigers leaping. Everyone tried to be the first to break through the fire barrier, jump over the trenches, and climb up precipice. With gas masks on their faces, they rushed across the contaminated area and opened fire at tanks and other moving targets while marching ahead. Within 1,200 meters, they completed 25 tactical actions one after another.

Scouts mounting on enemy vehicles to arrest prisoners was another scene which won people's admiration.

Some tanks and motor cars of the "Blue Army" were advancing on the highway. Suddenly, the "Red Army" scouts in full battle array appeared as if they were dropped from the sky. Some jumped onto the tanks from the ambush laid at the roadside, and others mounted on the cars from the speeding motorcycles. Their actions were as quick as lightning. Taken by surprise, the soldiers of the "Blue Army" were at a loss and, before discerning what was happening, they were either knocked down, fell unconscious, or were thrown out of the cars.

When the soldier Peng Anmin [1756 1344 3046] leaped onto a tank, the sneak raid was discovered by the enemy, who vigorously stepped on the accelerator to make the tank sway, and Peng Anmin was thrown off the tank. With his hands firmly grasping the rear, he was dragged along at least 20-odd meters. Just at this critical moment, he made a sudden turn and bounded onto the tank again. Now with several comrades-in-arms joining in cuffing and kicking, he sprang on the enemy tankman and, after a few strokes of struggle, subdued the adversary.

To acquire a masterly skill of "blitz action" through training, they had themselves dragged a long way by tanks. After each drill, there was mud from head to foot, and their bodies were covered with cuts and bruises from bumping on the ground.

Through regular training, the officers and men had acquired remarkable skills, and those having mastered modern weaponry had also tempered themselves to be highly proficient.

From the mountain ranges rising and falling in the distance, there appeared six groups of tank targets, with three targets in each group. Bringing with them rocket projectors, the crew of the antitank rocket launchers quickly entered the launching position. Then six missiles whizzed past like arrows from the bowstring and straightly thrust into the gauze targets. Shortly afterwards, the marksmen swiftly adjusted the pathways, and the missiles proceeded to thrust through the second line of gauze targets to hit the third line of wooden targets with six explosions of "Boom! Boom! Boom!" All the hits were scored.

When the troops were first equipped with such missiles, they could only shoot one target with each missile. The officers and men of a certain Army tank company, in light of the changing enemy situation in the battlefield and after innumerable probing and training, at last acquired the marvelous skill of hitting three targets with one missile.

On the exercise field, the staff officers of the command post also gave free play to the games they performed well. Some drew plotting charts, others made sand tables, and still others drafted battlefield documents with microcomputers.

With a ruler and some colored pens, they worked on the tactical maps, displaying vividly on paper the enemy and themselves with thousands upon thousands of soldiers and horses chasing each other here and there to get the upper hand over the opponent. The staff officers who made sand tables had both the talent of cartographers and the workmanship of sculptors. Mountains, rivers, woods, roads, and villages were remarkably true to life. Those who drafted operational orders with microcomputers used their nimble fingers to reflect rapidly and accurately the operational intention of the commanders.

When the military exercise ended, Jiang Zemin, chairman of the Central Military Commission, extended, on behalf of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission, warm congratulations on the perfect success of the exercise to report military training achievements. He spoke highly of the exercise, pointing out that it fully manifested the greatly proficient military quality and fine mental features of the vast numbers of officers and men of the Chinese Army.

Seminar on Deng's Defense-Building Theory Ends OW1011062791 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1241 GMT 9 Nov 91

[By correspondent Wu Sunbo (0702 1327 3134) and reporter Hu Nianqiu (5170 1628 4428)]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Nov (XINHUA)—A seminar on Deng Xiaoping's theory on national defense and armed forces building in the new period closed today after a four-day session.

The seminar received 65 theses from various major units of the Armed Forces. The contents of these theses touch on Deng Xiaoping's theories on national defense and armed forces building, on stepping up efforts to enhance the Armed Forces' quality, on the Armed Forces' education and training, on reform of military academies, on Armed Forces management and promoting legal education among the Armed Forces, and on the principles and methods of military leadership. Through discussions of special topics, those attending the seminar exchanged various aspects of their understanding and academic achievements in studying these theories.

Yang Yongbin, political commissar of the Academy of Military Science and vice president of the China Society of Military Science, spoke at the closing ceremony. He said he hoped everyone would continue to study Deng Xiaoping's military theory in depth and consciously regard it as the guidance for military work in the new period to enable China's national defense and armed forces building to progress along the correct path.

Liu Huaging and Yu Qiuli attended the closing ceremony.

Tianjin Garrison Holds Exercises Along Coast HK0611142391 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Oct 91 p 3

[Report by Guo Jia (6753 0857), Yao Zhong (5069 0022): "People's Liberation Army Tianjin Garrison Gets Good Results in Military Training"]

[Text] The coastal "three-dimensional confrontation" exercises, participated in by the red and blue troops and coordinated with various weapons such as naval vessels, aircraft, cannons, tanks, and antichemical equipment, demonstrated the Tianjin garrison's coordinated combat capability and its capability of coping with various complicated situations under modern warfare conditions. On 23 October, Rao Youxing, leader of the Beijing Military Region, observed with great interest the exercises conducted along the coast, which were the result of satisfactory training.

Since last winter, the Tianjin garrison has attached importance to night training for the troops so that officers and men can survive [as published], engage in combat, and coordinate with one another under night conditions and so that the "night tigers" of the 1960's can revive their prestige, thus further promoting basic training for the troops.

The Tianjin garrison insists on studying and applying Mao Zedong's military thought during their training and have held a wide range of military academic studying activities with the result that they can both "beat the enemy" and "thwart their plots." The garrison has published nearly 100 relevant academic articles this year. By eliminating electronic interference and the pollution of chemical weapons exercises and by using its capability of putting up the

"three-dimensional confrontation," which included the deployment of troops in the air, at sea, and on land under complicated conditions, the "red troops" demonstrated the tactical thought of officers and men at all levels that they could quick-wittedly and nimbly change the disadvantage of their possessing inferior equipment to the advantage of beating the enemy.

Economic & Agricultural

Report on Planned Lowering of Some Import Duties HK1111141091 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 0807 GMT 11 Nov 91

[Report: "PRC Reduces Import Duties for 225 Kinds of Commodities"]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Nov (XINHUA)—Our reporter has learned from the Tariff Regulations Committee under the State Council that as of 1 January 1992 China's "Customs Regulations on Import and Export Tariffs" will adopt a "Coordinating System of the Names of Commodities and Codings," which is a commodity classification catalog commonly used in international commodity trade. While shifting to the use of the new tariff catalog, in accordance with the industrial policy of the state, import duties for 225 kinds of commodities will be reduced, which include raw and processed materials, means of production for agricultural use, machinery equipment and their component parts, and so on.

The specific reductions of these commodities are as follows:

Import duties for 72 kinds of commodities treated as raw and processed materials are to be reduced. Import duty of short velveteen is to be reduced from 20 to 9 percent; rubber-isobutylene from 7.5 to 6 percent; synthetic rubber from 9 to 7.5 percent; chemical raw materials including crude benzene, ethylene, propylene, butene, and others from 20 to 15 percent; steel of certain types and special-shaped steel from 15 to 12 percent; heavy-caliber cast iron pipes from 30 to 15 percent; stainless steel tubes from 30 to 20 percent; lead or aluminum-plated steel plates from 15 to 12 percent.

Import duties for five kinds of raw farm chemicals are to be lowered. They mainly include the following: dibromochrysanthemic acid, DV chrysanthemic acid methylester [ju suan jia zhi 5468 6808 3946 5176] and parachlorocyanogen benzyl [dui lu qing bian 1417 3048 8642 5380] are to be reduced fro 6 to 5 percent; plant extracts for producing farm chemicals from 15 to 6 percent.

Import duties for a total of 58 kinds of component parts of machinery equipment are also to be reduced. They mainly cover the following products: Import duties of certain processing machine tools for processing metal materials are to be reduced from 40 to 20 percent; digital programmable cable switchboards (whole set) from 20 to 12 percent, and their full sets of components and parts from 20 to 9 percent; component parts of direct and alternating current potentiostats with power lower than one kilowatt from 60 to 40 percent; component parts of colorgraphs and phototypesetters from 15 to 12 percent.

Import duties of 34 kinds of foodstuffs are to be lowered. They mainly include the following: solidified palm oil from 50 to 30 percent; corn oil from 50 to 20 percent; chocolate and other cacao foodstuffs from 70 to 40 percent; sweets not containing cacao from 70 to 40 percent.

Besides, import duties are also to be reduced on 56 other kinds of commodities, which mainly include: instant cameras from 80 to 50 percent; unexposed film for instant cameras from 50 to 30 percent; unexposed x-ray film rolls from 50 to 30 percent; component parts of microwave ovens and electromagnetic heaters from 100 to 80 percent.

Reform Seen As Aiding Opening

HK0811035491 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 44, 4 Nov 91 p 2

["Letter from Beijing" column by Bao Xin (7637 0207): "A Significant Reform of China's Tax System"]

[Text] My brother:

This year, at many important meetings and when meeting with foreign visitors or inspecting work in various localities, CPC and state leaders have repeatedly stressed that China will continue to deepen reform and expand the scope of opening up to the outside world. Practice has also shown that China's reform is developing in depth and that the scope of opening up has been further expanded in the four aspects of special economic zones, coastal cities, coastal areas, and interior areas. In order to meet the needs of this situation, China's tax system has undergone major reform.

It has been learned that the Tax Regulations Committee of the State Council recently issued a circular saying that with the State Council's approval, new "PRC Import and Export Tax Regulations" will come into force as of 1 January 1992. This is a major reform of China's tax system and a major measure for meeting the requirements of the expansion of China's opening up to the outside world.

According to the new tax regulations, tax rates for over 92 percent of taxable items follow the principle of direct conversion and remain wholly the same as current tax rates; and the tax rates for other items, which cannot be directly converted from the old system, will mostly be lowered according to state industrial policy and the need to expand the scope of opening up and promote the development of foreign economic relations and trade. As such, some taxable items will be divided from one to several categories and others will be merged into one. For example, tax rates for 225 raw materials, agricultural production materials, and commodities for everyday use will be lowered. Therefore, the overall tax level mandated by the new regulations will be lower than the current one.

The new tax regulations are based on the "Coordination System for Commodity Names and Codes" (called "Coordination System" for short hereafter) catalogue generally used in the world. The regulations are also formulated according to the development of China's national economy and scientific and technological conditions, changes in the

structure of imports and exports, and the requirements of the state's industrial policy through the conversion of the old tax regulations.

The "Coordination System" is a catalogue classifying commodities formulated by the "Customs Cooperation Council" of the International Customs Organization for international trade, and it came into force on 1 January 1988. The system can meet extensive needs in tax regulations, import and export statistics, international trade management, and international commodity transport. At present, more than 80 countries and regions have applied the system to the formulation of their tax regulations and the compilation of import-export statistics. Negotiations on tax reductions and exemptions in GATT are also based on statistics collected according to the commodity classification specified by the "Coordination System." China's new "Import and Export Tax Regulations" also follow the "Coordination System." This will play a major role in promoting China's foreign economic activities and foreign trade and will also be favorable to China's position in negotiations to restore China's seat in GATT.

The new tax regulations China will adopt include 6,250 taxable items, 4,046 more than the current regulations and 1,231 more than the "Coordination System" generally adopted in the world. All commodities and commodity categories are codified into figures for indexing and statistics. All commodities in international trade and all commodities being imported and exported can be easily located in with the new codification system.

Adopting the new tax regulations is of great significance:

First, because taxable items are more accurately defined, enterprises conducting import-export business can calculate tariffs and better safeguard their rights and interests.

Second, repetition of calculations and comparisons caused by different commodity classification methods can be reduced, and this will save social resources and enhance work efficiency.

Third, it is conducive to computerized customs management and the formulation of the state's overall plans.

Fourth, it is conducive to the development of international exchanges, trade negotiations, and information processing and will thus be conducive to the expansion of opening up.

Chinese leaders attached great importance to the new tax regulations and pointed out that the formulation and implementation of the new tax regulations is a major reform of China's tax system, which will play an important role in developing the national economy, expanding foreign trade, and promoting economic exchanges with other countries. They listened to work reports on the formulation of the new tax regulations many times and instructed the institutions concerned to properly fulfill the task.

The State Council Tax Regulations Committee and the General Administration of Customs assigned special officials to organize more than 100 experts and scholars to formulate the new regulations through making inspections

and studies for more than five years and revising drafts several times on the basis of extensively soliciting opinions.

In order to ensure the effective implementation of the new tax regulations, the General Administration of Customs has held eight training courses and trained nearly 700 customs officials to increase their knowledge of the tax regulations, commercial management and supervision, and statistics, and to improve their management and service. Jiulong, Guangzhou, Shanghai, and Beijing Customs have also held similar training courses to provide intensive training for core officers to ensure the smooth implementation of the new tax regulations.

To Enhance GATT Bid

HK1011082091 Beijing CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT) in English 10 Nov 91 p 1

[By staff reporter Liu Hong: "Trade Reforms Aimed at Speeding Re-Entry Into GATT"]

[Text] China has been stepping up its economic and trade reforms to improve its chances of re-entry into the 102member General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt).

The Chinese Government handed Gatt a report early last month on the latest developments in China's trade system and the overall economic reform since 1989, said Li Zhongzhou, an official in charge of Gatt Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade (Mofert), in an interview with BUSINESS WEEKLY. The report was done for the impending 10th meeting of the Gatt Working Party on China's membership.

The exact date for the meeting is still under discussion, and China hopes it will beheld as early as possible, Li said. He expects negotiations during the meeting to touch on the substantive issues of China's rights and obligations after it regains its seat in the multinational trade body, Li said.

China's report called particular attention to reform programmes that included the abolition of subsidies for Chinese trade firms this year, devaluation of the Renminbi yuan to narrow the differential between the official and market exchange rates, and adoption of a new tariff method formulated on the catalogue of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System—a formula commonly used in world trade.

These measures have enabled China to rely more on economic forces rather than administrative means in its macromanagement of trade, Li noted.

The Chinese Government also expressed its commitment to wider market access for Gatt member countries. Li said.

The commitment involves plans to remove two-thirds of the country's import licences in three years and cut down on its import tariffs on 50 foreign products, Li said. He added that the Chinese Government now has decided to expand the tariff cuts to 225 foreign products.

The report mentioned the Chinese Government's "initial commitment to more liberalization" in the service sectors, including banking, tourism, offshore oil prosepeting, consulting and advertising.

These sectors have not been fully open to foreign businesses. For instance, foreign banks are allowed to establish branches only in the country's special economic zones and Shanghai.

State Council 'Emergency Circular' on Budget OW0911050191 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0827 GMT 8 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, 8 Nov (XINHUA)—The State Council recently issued an emergency circular urging the people's governments of all provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government, as well as all their departments, committees, and organs to make earnest efforts to increase revenues and cut expenditures during the fourth quarter so that all this year's state budgetary projects can be accomplished.

The State Council circular says: Thanks to the efforts by party members and people throughout the country, the economic situation has been improving since early this year. Industrial production has picked up again in all sectors, commodity supply is ample, commodity prices are basically stable, exports and imports are growing steadily, and the economic order has also been improving. The state's financial situation, however, remains unimproved. Especially after some areas were stricken by serious natural disasters last summer, the growth of revenue began to slow down each month, and all types of relief expenditures have grown substantially since then. Therefore, it has become even more difficult for the state to accomplish its budgetary projects this year. This year is the first for accomplishing the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the 10-Year Social and Economic Development Program. The State Council maintains that if the financial problems cannot be alleviated in the next few months, economic reform and development in 1992 will certainly be adversely affected. Leading authorities at all levels must therefore attach great importance to this issue. All regions and departments must heighten their awareness of the state's overall interests and take effective measures to increase revenues and cut expenditures during the fourth quarter so that this year's budgetary projects can be accomplished.

The State Council circular sets forth the following requirements:

1. All regions and departments should earnestly implement the guidelines of the working conference of the CPC Party Committee this year and the "State Council Circular on Further Reinvigorating Large and Medium-sized State Enterprises." Guided by the guidelines of the central working conference, they should make sure that large and medium-sized enterprises increase their output and revenue by improving their operation and management, encouraging them to improve quality, increase variety, and achieve higher economic returns, readjusting their product mix, increasing production of marketable goods, making active

efforts to broaden the market and promote sales, fully tapping their potentials, and increasing economic efficiency. Quotas should be firmly set to curtail the output of unmarketable goods. For those enterprises which do not curtail output of unmarketable goods, bank should set a time limit for recalling working fund loans tied up by unmarketable goods.

- 2. Tax laws must be firmly enforced, and all collectable taxes must be collected and delivered to state treasuries. During the course of conducting nationwide tax inspections and handling day-to-day tax collection and management, all taxation authorities should consider it an important assignment to liquidate and review all tax reductions and exemptions. The State Council reiterates that the tax law must be unified, tax authority must be centralized, and all tax reductions and exemptions must be handled according to tax regulations and rules. Any department which has overstepped its authority in reducing and exempting taxes must stop doing so immediately and recover what should not have been cut or exempted. Refund of taxes imposed on export goods should be strictly reviewed according to the rules. To prevent the loss of state taxes, all problems, as soon as they have been discovered, must be strictly handled according to the "Joint Circular About Intensifying the Management of Refunding Taxes Imposed on Export Goods" issued by the State Taxation Administration and five other departments. Tax evasion and acts of nonpayment must be seriously punished according to law. Great efforts must be made to press for delinquent tax payments and impose surcharges on them according to regulations. Enterprises must pay their taxes first after making profit from sales, and no departments may withhold these taxes. Collection and control of enterprises' bonus tax and regulatory tax imposed on personal income should be tightened. Financial and tax departments should work in coordination and take effective measures to collect taxes from funds earmarked for priority energy and communications development projects, and funds for budgetary regulation (to be simplified as "two funds" below). All taxation departments should do everything they can to do their jobs properly, and they should strive to fulfil this year's tax collection projects so as to contribute more to the state.
- 3. We must make sure that taxes are delivered to the state; resources for the state and enterprises should be properly allotted. Measures for revitalizing large and medium-sized enterprises should be carried out according to the State Council's unified regulations, and local authorities may not do what exceeds state regulations. State policies must be followed in subsidizing unprofitable enterprises, and operational losses will not be subsidized. All enterprises which combine the contractual responsibility management system with work efficiency should earnestly fulfill their contracts. Enterprises which have paid their taxes to the state should use their retainable profits properly and retain part of the profits to be used as payment for efficiency wages, but wage increases may not exceed the growth of productivity. When the profits of an enterprise decline, it should accordingly retain less for efficiency wages, and if an enterprise incurs operational losses, it may not give out bonuses. According to regulations, additional profits an

- enterprise retains should be spent on upgrading its technology, replenishing its working funds, and repaying special loans. Enterprises which have not completed their tax payments should pay their taxes with their own funds, and they may not retain any more profits for paying efficiency wages.
- 4. The diligence and thrift principle should be upheld, and all nonproductive expenditures must be strictly controlled. Plain living and building our country through diligence and thrift have been the traditions of our party and state. This spirit should be particularly encouraged in a year of devastating natural disasters. All localities and departments should firmly curtail the number of meetings, especially the various forms of "annual conventions," "celebrations," and "club meetings." All meetings must be approved in advance. Standards which the state has set for meetings must be strictly followed. Indulging in food and drink in the name of holding meetings and using public funds for sightseeing and giving gifts are prohibited. Institutional purchases should be strictly curtailed, and requests for such purchases by administrative establishments must be reviewed more strictly. Nonproductive construction projects must be curtailed. With the exception of rebuilding unsafe buildings, no money shall be earmarked for constructing new offices, auditoriums, guest houses, or centers. Fiscal laws and regulations must be strictly enforced. Indiscriminate issuance of bonuses and allowances, in cash or in kind, is prohibited. Spending public funds for New Year and Spring Festival celebrations is strictly forbidden. Management and administrative expenses have sharply increased in many enterprises in recent years, and the growth of such expenses must be curtailed and kept below production growth through managerial improvement.
- 5. Rules for controlling state budgets must be strictly enforced. All departments must spend within—and not exceed—their budgets. Policies and measures drawn up by various regions to reduce revenue and increase expenditure must be approved in advance according to procedures; otherwise, financial and taxation departments may reject them without exception. Management according to procedures; otherwise, financial and taxation departments may reject them without exception. Management according to prevent rush yearend withdrawals. All cash withdrawals not in line with set formalities must be rejected. Banks should work in close coordination with financial departments in eliminating all misconduct of withholding and misusing funds that ought to be delivered to state treasuries.
- 6. The people's concept of the law should be heightened, and nationwide taxation, fiscal, and price inspections will be launched. The State Council has already made arrangements for this year's nationwide inspection, and people's governments at all levels must earnestly intensify their leadership and study how to resolve practical problems that may be encountered during the inspection. For areas seriously stricken by natural disasters, arrangements should be made in a way appropriate to their actual situations, but inspection in all other areas should proceed according to the State Council's arrangements. All lawless conduct, such as tax evasion and other tax fraud, unauthorized reduction and exemption of taxes and the "two funds," withholding of

revenue, falsification of financial records, establishment of private treasuries, willful inflation of costs and other expenditures, and squadering and wasteful practices must be seriously handled one by one. Those who are responsible for withholding revenue and wasting state resources in disregard of state law in a year of devastating natural disasters must be strictly handled according to party discipline and state law.

The State Council points out: These six requirements have a close bearing on alleviating the current financial difficulties and accomplishing this year's state budgetary projects. The State Council appeals to all regions and departments to earnestly intensify their leadership over financial, taxation, and fiscal affairs; and take effective measures to implement these requirements in accordance with their actual situations.

Wang Binggian on Tax Collection

OW0911033791 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1130 GMT 8 Nov 91

[By reporter Ding Jianming (0002 1017 6900)]

[Text] Beijing, 8 Nov (XINHUA)—Wang Bingqian, state councillor and minister of finance, proposed here today that finance and taxation departments at all levels adopt effective measures and focus sharply on their work in order to systematically collect revenue in the next 50 days and that, in a legal manner, they strive to collect revenue that due.

Wang Bingqian gave a briefing at a telephone conference of the State Administration of Taxation on the implementation of State Council emergency circular on increasing revenues and reducing expenditures. He said: Since the beginning of this year and with the cooperation of local party and government leaders as well as relevant departments, taxation organs at all levels have worked in unity in a valiant struggle to amass wealth for the country, and they have maintained steady growth in tax revenue in a year of calamities. From January to October, the country collected 169.7 billion yuan in industrial and commercial tax revenue, or 6.9 percent more than that collected during the same period of last year.

However, Wang Binggian also pointed out that compared to the country's national economic situation, China's financial state has not shown corresponding improvement. He said: In particular, serious natural disasters striking some areas of our country this year have resulted in greatly increased expenditures on disaster relief, repair of water-damaged projects, and water conservancy construction. Lower financial income in some areas has added to the difficulty and has complicated our efforts to fulfill the annual state budget. In view of this, Wang Bingqian said emphatically: We should insist on hard work and thrift, and we should strictly control financial spending. All localities, departments, and units should vigorously reduce the numbers of meetings held. In particular, they should strictly control the holding of various types of meetings such as "annual meetings," "celebration meetings," and "get-togethers." To hold meetings, we must go register the meeting, obtain approval, and strictly enforce the standards set by the state on meeting fees. We should not seize the opportunity presented by meetings to eat and drink excessively, nor should we use public funds for sightseeing or giftgiving. We must strictly observe laws and discipline on finance and economics; we must not randomly give away cash awards, subsidies, or material objects; and we must strictly forbid the use of public funds for New Year and festive celebrations.

Wang Bingqian said: We should cut down on the amount of construction that is unrelated to production and forbid the use of financial expenditures to build new office buildings, auditoriums, or hotels unless it serves to rebuild dilapidated buildings. We should also rigidly control the purchasing power of social groups. In particular, we should strictly examine and approve related undertakings of administrative enterprise units.

Wang Bingqian said emphatically: We must persist in tackling taxation in a legal way so that we will collect all revenues that should be collected. Governments at all levels and financial and taxation departments should not overstep their authority, wantonly permit tax reductions or exemptions, or come up with their own preferential policies on tax revenue. They should also strictly control efforts to lessen financial difficulties, and immediately rectify individual efforts that overstep the authority to draw up tax revenue policies or permit tax revenue reduction and exemption.

In his speech Jin Xin, director of the State Administration of Taxation, asked all localities to think of the country as if it were a chessboard and to work as one to ensure the fulfillment of this year's work on tax revenue. He proposed that smaller taxes make up for losses in major taxes; disaster-free zones should cover the losses of disaster-stricken ones; regions lagging far behind in revenue collection should try every means to catch up; and regions which perform relatively well in collecting revenue should tap their potential, strive to collect more, and contribute more to the country.

Tax Official's Remarks Cited

HK1011032791 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 9 Nov 91 p 1

[By staff reporter Zhang Yuan: "State in Drive To Catch Tax Dodgers"]

[Text] The country's top tax official yesterday urged tax agencies to take effective measures to meet 1991's revenue target within the remaining seven weeks of the year.

Jin Xin, director of the State Taxation Administration, said 169.7 billion yuan (\$32 billioon) of industrial and commercial taxes had been collected in the first 10 months, a rise of 6.9 percent on the same period last year.

However, this growth was "uneasy" because many areas had been seriously affected by last summer's floods and efficiency in many enterprises was still poor.

The task of fulfilling this year's quota of 212.5 billion yuan (\$40.09 billion) in taxes was not an easy job as the monthly

tax quota to be finished in the remaining weeks was 25.9 percent higher than the average figure in the previous 10.

He urged tax collectors to:

- —Further support the State's decision to vigorously revitalize State-run large enterprises so as to widen tax income sources:
- —Enhance management of export commodity tax withdrawal;
- -Strengthen efforts on cigarette tax collection;
- Firmly control tax reduction and exemption, and collect delayed tax payment from firms;
- —Strengthen tax collection from individual and private business people.

Jin made the remarks at a telephone conference, warning tax collectors of the urgency of their task.

Wang Bingqian, State Councillor and Finance Minister, also delivered a speech at the conference, saying industrial and commercial taxes were major sources of State revenue.

Jin said revitalizing State-run large and medium-sized enterprises was an important way to widen tax sources because they were the country's major taxpayers.

Tax departments should support those firms to further readjust their production structures and raise efficiency so that they could hand over more taxes to the State.

Cigarette factories were another big source of tax income. In face of the country's decision to reduce cigarette production so as to reduce stockpiles, Jin said, tax departments should help poor performers improve production and management so they, too, could contribute more taxes.

More effort must be made to investigate tax dodgers and collect all taxes owed by individual and private firms.

By the end of October, 728 million yuan (\$137 million) in taxes were owed by individual and private business people. Tax worth 543 million yuan (\$102.5 million) had been recovered, Jin said.

In the January-September period, 12.12 billion yuan (\$2.3 billion) was collected, up 20.4 percent on last year, Jin said.

Wang Bingqian praised the tax administration's achievements in a difficult situation.

He said State revenue had not increased in line with the growth of industrial production, retail sales and foreign trade because of low efficiency in many firms and overspending.

Natural disasters had not only affected State revenue, but also forced the government to spend more on disaster relief and re-construction in flooded areas. Planned 'Overhaul' of Tax System 'Hailed' HK1111010891 Beijing CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS

HK1111010891 Beijing CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT) in English 10 Nov 91 p 1

[By staff reporter Wang Yong: "Uniform Income Tax Ahead"]

[Text] An overhaul of China's tax system is on the horizon, hailed by the economists as a milestone along the path to ensuring the wider application of the market mechanism.

The reform is expected to give the State-owned enterprises a shot in arm by placing them on equal footing with the robust collective and private ones.

The crux of the reform, according to a top official with the State Taxation Bureau (STB), will be the application of a uniform income tax on all domestic enterprises.

"A developed market-oriented system should be predicated on the application of a uniform income tax," said Xu Shanda, who is in charge of the tax reform department of STB.

The income tax rate will stand at around 33 percent, which means less burden for the State-owned enterprises.

"But meanwhile, these enterprises will be stripped of the privilege to deduct their debt service before taxes," Xu said.

The new rate is closer to that imposed on the foreign-funded enterprises, paving way for an across-the-board rate structure in the future, he added.

However, the reform is up against several unfavourable factors, including a growing state budget deficit and larger inventories.

But it's the best chance to bring the tax system in line with international practices, he said.

"We have to bid farewell to the past, when the central government pocketed all the sales income of the Stateowned enterprises," Xu said.

In 1983, China levied an income tax for the first time on State enterprises, but it was only a symbolic gesture since the enterprises actually had to hand in all their profits besides the tax (the tax was 55 percent of their income).

A year later, the government stopped collecting the after-tax profits, but imposed an extra adjustment tax on the enterprises that enjoyed excellent economic yields.

In 1987, the opportunity to implement reform was ideal because "taxwriters were simmering with debates over the lowering of income tax rates for the State-owned enterprises," Xu recalled. "But the ambivalence in the leadership caused a lapse of the opportunity."

Now the taxwriters are finally ready to make a clean sweep.

They expect to scrap the current system, under which companies set individual rates of return with the government, by 1995, while instituting a uniform income tax within two years.

The first comprehensive income tax law for domestic enterprises will be promulgated soon. Along with the application of a uniform income tax, China will give greater play to the value-added tax (VAT). But unlike most Western countries, China imposes different VATs for different products.

"However, a hasty standardization would only lead to more stockpiles," Xu predicted.

China is also considering relinquishing more powers to local governments when it comes to raising local taxes, he added.

In the past, the central government snatched all of the taxes collected by local governments, or signed contracts with them for a fixed annual turnover.

"The contract system has spawned local barriers and industrial inefficiency," he said.

The reform-minded taxwriters said it will probably take a decade for the new tax system to take hold in China.

But they can at least be relieved that they have introduced a new law for the foreign-funded enterprises.

Effective as of April this year, the law standzrdizes the tax rates and extends the same preferential treatment to all the enterprises involved in the same industry.

Jin Xin, head of STB, described the new regulation as a further step to improve the investment conditions for foreigners.

In a simultaneous development, China is tightening its rein on the administration of taxation.

The move will focus on dividing up the functions of collecting, management and verification.

Causes of Poor Enterprise Performance Analyzed HK0911080591 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 0959 GMT 29 Oct 91

["Special article" by Xian Ren (7033 0088): "Ten Major Shifts of State-Owned Enterprises' Economic Efficiency"]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Oct (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—Recently, the CPC central leadership held a special meeting to study the issue of invigorating state-owned enterprises. This was unprecedented in the past 40 years. This also obviously showed that many serious problems exist in the enterprises.

It is learned that in the first half of this year, 3,582 large and medium state-owned enterprises incurred losses, and the number of loss-incurring enterprises increased by more than 400 as compared with the same period last year. The proportion of loss-incurring enterprises exceeded 30 percent, and the total amount of losses reached as high as 11.8 billion yuan, or increased 1.8 billion yuan over the same period last year.

The problem was serious. People may ask: China has invested several hundred billion yuan or even over 1 trillion yuan in building large modern enterprises, which constitute China's economic lifeblood, but why did they incur heavy

losses year after year and record poorer and poorer economic results? Where did the money go?

Economists pointed out through their analysis that some enterprises did achieve rather good economic results, but their profits were offset by too many other factors. They called this phenomenon "efficiency shift," and cited 10 forms of such a shift.

First, the irregular imposition of fees, fines, and levies seriously eroded the enterprises' economic yields. According to some surveys, enterprises had to pay 61 taxes and over 100 irregular levies under various pretexts. From the State Council to the subdistrict offices, the authorities at all levels could demand money from the enterprises.

Second, serious overstaffing existed in the enterprises. More and more administrative departments were set up inside the enterprises, and an excessively large number of staff was hired. This just increased red tape, buck-passing, and procrastination. On the other hand, this also raised expenditure on wages. Although many people did not need to work or had little to do, they still got promotions, pay raises, and bonuses.

Third, many enterprises were apt to fall victims to fraud and thus incur heavy losses. There was no lack of criminal cases of swindling public institutions out of several hundred thousand yuan or even several million yuan, but most of such cases were left unsettled and noone was blamed for the losses.

Fourth, the enterprises tended to distribute more and more lavish bonuses in cash or kind to their workers. The amount of the cash bonuses was getting larger and larger, and the bonuses in kind also became richer in variety and higher in value. Every year, bonuses in cash or kind would be distributed on such holidays as New Year's Day, the Spring Festival, Labor Day, Children's Day, the party's birthday, Army Day, the Mid-Fall Festival, and National Day. Various units were busy distributing fish and meat among workers. Many people did not need to buy fruit, meat, or eggs because they could get such things regularly from their units. Even retired old cadres could enjoy their shares.

Fifth, "small treasuries" were set up to encroach upon the enterprise's income. Almost all units and small departments subordinate to the units set up their own "small treasuries" so that they could easily and conveniently spend money as they liked. Although the central authorities issued repeated orders, forbidding the establishment of such "small treasuries," the orders were simply ignored in most cases.

Sixth, the cost of propaganda increased sharply. Many enterprise leaders were generous in spending several thousand yuan to several 10,000 yuan on advertising and sponsoring various activities so that big photos of factory directors could be published on magazine covers or close-ups of the party secretaries could appear on television. The enterprises' money was thus used to boost the fame of individual enterprise leaders and to satisfy their vanity.

Seventh, public money was squandered for nonproductive activities, such as sightseeing tours. The enterprise management personnel could spend public money on attending meetings, travelling abroad, having photos taken, and even making sightseeing tours.

Eighth, more public money was squandered in the frequent dining and drinking binges and gift exchanges. The enterprises may arrange dining and drinking binges in the name of celebrating their founding anniversary at the cost of several hundred yuan to several thousand yuan or even over 10,000 yuan per table. As a folk rhyme goes, a factory director who signs the management contract may get all the costs of his dining, drinking, gambling, and whoring reimbursed.

Ninth, the enterprises were harmed by various irregularities and malpractices. Due to disorderly management in the enterprises, some people used their official functions to practice graft and unscrupulously embezzle public money or public property. Some of them have been arrested. Many major embezzlers who have been executed were salesmen, accountants, cashiers, or enterprise managers. Those people embezzled amounts from 100,000 to several hundred thousand or even to more than 1 million yuan.

Tenth, giving and taking kickbacks became a prevalent practice, and the amount was getting larger and larger. In the past, the commission for the sale of commodities was 3-5 percent. Now, the commission rate can be as high as 20 percent. Large amounts of money thus flew into the pockets of some individuals from the enterprises.

To sum up, it is not hard to perceive that the enterprises' economic yields shifted to other places, and 10 large mouths opened and waited to swallow the state's wealth. How could the enterprises achieve good economic results?

The enterprises are warning: Their economic efficiency has been sliding down again and again. The finance departments are warning: Tax revenues are facing a grim situation. Senior officials are also warning: Too large a proportion of the income has flown to the pockets of some individuals, and this tendency must be checked immediately.

Economists hold that the key to changing the abovementioned situation lies in further deepening enterprise reforms, establishing scientific mechanisms of enterprise operation, strictly implementing the established laws and regulations, getting rid of the borers [zhu chong 5746 5722], and pushing the enterprise operation into the orbit of a benign cycle.

However, they also admit that, as the problems in the enterprises are related to many inveterate malpractices, it will never be easy to change the whole situation in a short time!

Article Views Enterprises' Decision-Making Power HK1111022291 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Oct 91 p 5

[Article by Yuan Baohua (5913 1405 5478): "Most Important Thing Is for Enterprise To Have Decision-Making Power"]

[Text] The recent central work conference stressed that governments at all levels should create a favorable external environment for large and medium state-owned enterprises. In this regard, the most important points are to separate the enterprises' routine operation from the governments' administrative functions, coordinate reform measures, rationalize the relationship between the governments and enterprises, and ensure that the enterprises actually have decision-making power.

The separation of government from enterprise is a decisive step. If government is not separate from enterprise, it will not be able to separate management from ownership or ensure enterprises' decision-making power. Then, how can the enterprises achieve good economic results? At present, the relationship between the government and large and medium state-owned enterprises is in fact a relationship between the superior and the subordinate. This is because the government plays a triple role as manager of social affairs, property owner, and manager of enterprise operations. Such a triple capacity of the government has brought about three problems. 1) The government acts as a patriarch for the enterprises, and normally it gives them no free hand and trys to protect them in times of difficulty. 2) The government brings too many things under its management but neglects the affairs that it should handle properly. That is to say, the government pays too much attention to managing microeconomic activities, and fails to perform sufficient social management functions. The main reason enterprises are still burdened with overstaffing is that the government has not properly performed its social management functions. 3) The system that cannot separate government from enterprise operations not only constrains the enterprises' dynamism but also reduces the government's capacity to control and regulate the markets. In macroeconomic terms, the government departments concerned should and can control and regulate the markets. However, because the state's controlling and regulating capacity is weak, decontrol is apt to cause chaos and control is apt to cause stagnation. In order to solve this problem, we must change and rationalize the relationship between the government and the enterprise and must separate the government from the enterprise. Only thus can the management decisionmaking power be actually delegated to the enterprises and can the enterprises be shifted from the government's embrace to the market, thus operating independently, bearing sole responsibility for their own profits and losses, and seeking self-accumulation and self-development in real terms. Only thus can the enterprises become invincible in market competition.

When inspecting work in Tianjin, Comrade Jiang Zemin said that he pinned ardent hopes on the reinvigoration of the large and medium state-owned enterprises. With the effective implementation of the spirit of the recent central work conference, the large and medium state-owned enterprises can certainly be reinvigorated in not too long a time.

To improve large and medium state-owned enterprises, I think that attention should be paid to the following points:

1. Adhering to the socialist orientation and giving full play to the political advantages of the party organizations in the enterprises. The party's central work conference more clearly stipulated the relationship between party committee, factory management, and trade union inside an enterprise. This will ensure that the party's political advantages will be brought into full play and the socialist orientation will be maintained. At the same time, this will also fully arouse the initiative and creativity of all the workers. At present, in order to rationalize such relations inside the enterprise and unify the thinking, the quality of the leading body and especially that of the factory director and party secretary must be improved. Of course, things will finally be determined by the enterprise's overall quality.

- 2. Maintaining and improving the contracted management responsibility system. Some comrades said that in order to quicken the pace, we must stabilize the policies. At present, over 95 percent of the large and medium state-owned enterprises have signed management contracts, so the policy in this regard should not be changed at this stage.
- 3. Deepening the enterprises' internal reforms, stressing the three aspects of the labor, personnel, and distribution systems. "Workers can be employed or dismissed, cadres can come into power or be relieved from office, and incomes can rise or fall." If the enterprises actually solve these three issues, then they will be able to advance with light packs, and really bring their advantages into play.
- 4. Enterprises should attach great importance to the role of the market mechanisms. The socialist economy should be a planned commodity economy. Enterprises should actually be oriented to the market, and actually involved in the market. The advantages of planning and market should be properly combined. This is a very good and important conclusion.
- 5. Carrying forward the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle. Both government institutions and enterprises should be determined to practice thrift for a few years to come, and brave the hardships and difficulties ahead. By keeping such spirit, we will be able to surmount all difficulties.
- 6. To improve large and medium state-owned enterprises, we will not only need to rely on the party organizations' political advantages, but will also need to rely on the cadres' good quality and the technical strength in these enterprises. That is to say, all the advantages of these enterprises should be fully mobilized, then their strength will never be matched by any nonpublic enterprise.

Country To Step Up Grain Distribution Reforms OW1211025491 Beijing XINHUA in English 0237 GMT 12 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 12 (XINHUA)—China will accelerate structural reform of the grain circulation system, according to Deputy Minister of Commerce Bai Meiqing.

Speaking at a working meeting for grain production and storage yesterday, Bai said the key aspect of reform is to establish a grain market system with Chinese characteristics. He said that China will adhere to the policy of practicing a planned economy with market regulations and will gradually form a complete, capable, flexible, and integrated grain market system on that base.

Bai said the market system will rely on distributed elementary markets, and regional grain and cooking oil wholesale markets will serve as the backbone, while a state wholesale and futures market will emerge.

The deputy minister announced that a high level exchange office for grain and cooking oil will be established in due time.

Concerning this year's grain purchases, he said that while implementing the policy of purchasing less and selling more in the flood stricken areas, other regions must fulfill state set purchase quotas.

Disaster Area Quotas Lowered

OW1211114491 Beijing XINHUA in English 1046 GMT 12 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 12 (XINHUA)—The Chinese Government decided to lower grain purchase quotas for disaster-hit areas while ensuring the completion of grain purchase targets set for other areas.

Vice Minister of Commerce Bai Meiqing made the remarks at a national grain reserving working conference, which opened here Monday.

Bai, who is also the director of the State Grain Reserve Bureau, said the on-going grain purchase work is proceeding much better than expected despite severe natural disasters in many places of the country this year.

By the end of September, main grain-producing areas in the country had fulfilled 96.7 percent of the wheat purchase target and 100.4 percent of the rice purchase target. Grain purchased at negotiated prices increased by 36 percent compared with the same period of last year, according to Bai.

However, Bai pointed out some areas which were hit by natural disasters this year asked to reduce their grain purchase target.

Autumn grain output is higher than expected, he said. Bai called on grain departments at various levels to purchase more autumn grain to make up for summer grain.

Zhang Boxing Attends Economic Cooperation Meeting

HK2810141191 Xian Shaanxi People's Radio Network in Mandarin 0030 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Excerpts] The fourth meeting of responsible persons of provinces and regions from the Huang He economic cooperation belt, which lasted three days, ended in Xian yesterday. Vice Governor Liu Chunmao presided over the meeting. Zheng Silin delivered a closing speech. The Huang He economic cooperation belt is made up of the eight provinces and regions of Qinghai, Gansu, Ningxia, Inner Mongolia, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Henan, and Shandong. It is the biggest agricultural and animal husbandry base in China. It is rich in natural resources and occupies a fairly

large proportion of the country's energy and various kinds of mineral products. The latent value of its main mineral products accounts for about 45 percent of the country's total.

Over the past three years since the cooperation belt's establishment, in accordance with the principle of equality, mutual benefits, sincere cooperation, complementing each other in terms of strong points, and common development, the relevant provinces and regions have carried out various forms of economic and technical cooperation in various fields and at various layers. [passage omitted]

The meting approved the outline for cooperation in the belt during the Eighth Five-Year Plan and 10-Year Program, and the proposal submitted by our province on strengthening the work of invigorating the belt with science and technology. The meeting decided to accept the Huang He Water Conservancy Committee as a full member of the cooperation belt, and establish two federations covering financial and medical sectors in the cooperation belt. [passage omitted]

Zhang Boxing, Shaanxi provincial party secretary; Zhao Yannian, vice chairman of the State Nationalities Committee; (Wu Shusen), former vice chairman of the Huang He Water Conservancy Committee; and comrades from the relevant departments of the state attended the meeting.

Cadre Exchange Promotes Jiangsu-Shaanxi Ties OW0711052491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0818 GMT 6 Nov 91

[By reporter Ou Zhengtao (0260 2973 3447)]

[Text] Xian, 6 November (XINHUA)—The 146 cadres working in Jiangsu and Shaanxi under an exchange program uphold the principle of mutual benefits by earnestly seeking out issues that complement and integrate the economies of the two provinces, reaping fruitful results in bilateral economic association during the process.

- —Establishment of long-term and stable economical and technical cooperation relations between the two regions. So far, 22 counties and cities have signed 100 agreements on long-term economical and technical cooperation. Some of the towns and townships from the two sides have also formed stable cooperation ties.
- -Helping each other to open up markets and working together to make inroads overseas. By means of holding trade fairs, the two sides have created conditions to facilitate the flow of commodities. According to incomplete statistics, Shaanxi-bound cadres from Jiangsu have helped to promote the sale of nearly 100 industrial and agricultural products from southern Shaanxi worth over 30 million yuan. One after another, prefectures and cities from Jiangsu-including Wuxi and Zhengjian 3-have set up marketing outlets in southern Shaanxi. Commercial and foreign trade departments from Jiangsu make use of their marketing superiority to promote the sales of southern Shaanxi products overseas through marketing cooperation and by acting as agents. Stone materials, wooden boards, and lead and zinc ores from Qinba Mountain regions have made inroads into the Japanese and Southeast Asian markets.
- —Exchange and training of technical personnel expands rapidly. To date, nearly 3,000 people from southern Shaanxi have gone to Jiangsu for study and training. Of this number, some 800 technical workers went to Jiangsu to study garment, electronics, textile, sericulture, and tea manufacturing. Jiangsu also sent a team of managers, technical personnel, and instructors to southern Shaanxi.
- —Cooperation to develop the resources of Qinba Mountain regions. Cadres taking part in the exchange communicate with each other and propose some 200 cooperation projects, of which nearly a hundred are in the process of implementation. These projects mainly concern the upgrading of existing enterprises in southern Shaanxi with capital and technology from Jiangsu, and the opening up and processing of herbs, stone slabs, hides, and ores from Qinba Mountain regions.

Central-South Region

Xie Fei Inspects Local XINHUA Branch

HK1211061591 Guangzhou Guangdong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 0400 GMT 7 Nov 91

[Text] The Guangdong branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY held a grand celebration and a grand reception yesterday to mark the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY as well as the 42d anniversary of the establishment of the Guangdong branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY.

On the eve of these celebration activities, Xie Fei, provincial party committee secretary, inspected the Guangdong branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, where he made an important speech in which he fully affirmed the contributions made by the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY in publicizing and reporting Guangdong's reform, opening up, and two civilizations building and expressed the hope that the Guangdong branch will join the local press circles in making persistent efforts, going deep into reality, and producing more numerous and in-depth reports.

On the afternoon of 4 November, Comrade Xie Fei arrived at the Guangdong branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY to congratulate both the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY and its Guangdong branch on their respective anniversaries and to see all the staff there.

Zhu Senlin on Developing Marketable Products

HK0711113091 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 31 October 91 p 1

[By reporter Luo Yuchao (5012 5940 3390): "Zhu Senlin on Efforts of State-Owned Enterprises to Develop Marketable Products to Meet Market Demand"]

[Text] Recently, while carrying out investigations and studies in Zhongshan and Foshan, Zhu Senlin, provincial party deputy secretary and acting governor, pointed out: In the process of transforming enterprise operational mechanisms in medium and large state-owned enterprises, it is very important to grasp the five aspects of market orientation, structural readjustment, technical transformation, operations, and enterprise spirit. In particular, we should push enterprises to the market, so that they will cater for market demand to develop fine quality, high-grade marketable products.

Betwen 25 and 29 October, Zhu Senlin inspected 19 enterprises in turn, including Weili Washing Machine Factory in Zhongshan, Foshan Cotton Mill, Foshan Ceramics Industrial and Commercial Group Company, and others, to discover the situation. He held talks with the party and government leaders of the two cities, and comrades from the relevant departments, to discuss together the issues of further implementing the spirit of the central work meeting and running state-owned enterprises well. In the course of the investigations and studies, Zhu Senlin fully affirmed the achievements of Foshan and Zhongshan in economic development. He also affirmed their methods and experiences in invigorating enterprises, persisting in market orientation,

actively readjusting product mix and industrial setups, and constantly grasping technical transformation.

Zhu Seniin stressed: To transform their mechanisms, stateowned enterprises should, first of all, cater to market demand. He added: If products fail to yield their value, and if they only "move" products from workshops to warehouses resulting in increasingly serious overstocking of products and holding more and more funds, these enterprises are devoid of vigor and vitality. Therefore, while conscientiously studying the issue of opening up the domestic market, we should pay attention to the questions of: Developing varied international markets; doing well in integrating industry and commerce and industry and trade; promoting sales networks for products; providing after-sales services; and so on.

While dwelling on the problem that enterprises should make efforts to readjust structure and enhance their economic results, Zhu Senlin emphasized: To develop new products, we should pay attention to choosing a correct orientation and keep abreast of the advanced international level, so that our products develop in the direction of high technology and immense additional value. For example, since energy-saving electric bulbs manufactured by the Electric Equipment and Lighting Company in Foshan city, durable and high-density "Fozhidan" cloth manufactured by the Foshan Cotton Mill, and a temperature control apparatus produced by the Foshan Temperature Control Devices Factory, and others, have broad markets, we should vigorously support their development. Zhu Senlin affirmed the actions taken by Foshan CPC Committee and government. To deal with casting factories which have suffered from serious deficits in recent years, they proceeded from reality and shut them down, suspended their operations, amalgamated them with other enterprises, or changed their lines of production. They allowed enterprises which had obtained better economic results, such as the Ceramics Industrial and Trading Group Company, to amalgamate with eight out of the nine casting factories to put an end to the passive state of affairs. Zhu Senlin pointed out: As far as readjustment of product mix and industrial setup is concerned, we should stick to the principle of preserving the best and eliminating the worst. Resolute and prompt action should be taken to readjust those enterprises which do not have bright prospects and those with unmarketable products. The earlier we make up our mind, the greater initiative we will gain. Taking famous and fine quality products as a core, we should properly grasp the work of organizing and developing enterprise groups to promptly obtain immense economic results. Only thus can we open up markets on a larger scale. In the course of reform and opening up, Foshan and Zhongshan have lost no time in carrying out full-scale technological transformation in the city-owned industries and medium and large enterprises, so that their products have become more competitive on internal and international markets. Zhu Senlin was very pleased to learn this. He stressed: We should pay special attention to the application of high and new technology and properly handle relations between hardware and software. While importing advanced facilities and technology, we should also pay attention to importing and training talented personnel. In the meantime, in the process of promoting technical transformation, we should exert our efforts to ensure a benign circle of "loans, utilization, and repayment." Government departments should continue to adopt a series of preferential policies to encourage enterprises to carry out technical transformation and enhance their enthusiasm in speeding it up.

Meeting Seeks Invigoration of State Enterprises HK1011035191 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in English 0314 GMT 9 Nov 91

[Text] Guangzhou, November 9 (HKCNA)—In view of the difficulties and problems at present faced by a number of state-owned enterprises, the provincial committee of the Chinese Communist Party of Guangdong is now holding an enlarged meeting to find ways to invigorate such enterpris s.

It is learned that the meeting is to ask the government to improve macro-control over the economy so as to create sound external conditions for the enterprises by adopting the following measures.

First, to further smooth relations between the enterprises and the government with the thorough realization of the autonomy as regards production, planning, product marketing, employment, personnel management and wage distribution.

Second, to enlarge the rights of management of the enterprises including the right to fix prices of products, and autonomy as regards foreign trade for production enterprises.

Third, to perfect the policy and measures for the promption of technological development, including increasing input in technological innovation, raising the depreciating rate for enterprises and increasing the development fund of new products according to different categories.

Fourth, to select 100 medium to large-sized state-owned enterprises as experimental points for comprehensive reform.

Fifth, to encourage large-sized backbone enterprises to form closely integrated groups through shareholding, stock controlling and merging.

Sixth, to continue reducing the various burdens of enterprises, speeding up the clearing of "triangular" debts, effectively rectifying the situation of excessive inspections as well as comparing and appraising activities.

The meeting also suggested the deepening of internal reform of the enterprises as regards management, operations, distribution of interest, personnel and development mechanism, so as to invigorate the enterprises internally.

Shantou Improving Telecommunication Capacity OW1011134691 Beijing XINHUA in English 1307 GMT 10 Nov 91

[Text] Shantou, November 10 (XINHUA)—Although Shantou in Guangdong Province ranks first among medium-sized cities in China in telephone capacity, it will still spend 700 million yuan expanding telecommunication facilities in the coming five years.

One of China's special economic zones, Shantou has an urban telephone capacity totalling 123,000 lines and averaging 13.9 phones for every 100 people.

Shantou is one of China's trading ports and it has a history of 130 years. As early as 1932, the city installed a telephone exchange with a capacity of 1,000 lines.

However, the city only had 5,000-line telephone exchanges by 1985. Complaints about telephone service were heard everywhere.

Shantou is known as a hometown for Overseas Chinese. To improve investment conditions and cater to the needs of the local people, the city government has invested a sum of 530 million yuan in importing advanced foreign telecommunication facilities while upgrading the existing ones over the past six years.

At present, people in the city may directly dial to 192 countries and regions as well as 911 cities and counties in the country.

An American businessman who made a phone call to his wife in the United States every evening during his visit to Shantou recently, said, "It's so convenient for making a call here and I felt as if I had not yet left my hometown."

Many people in this city prefer to make a phone call to their relatives and friends living overseas instead of writing a letter.

Zhou Dezhong, director of the city Post and Telecommunications Bureau, said demands for telephone service are rising rapidly. To cope with it, the bureau is installing a digital program control telephone exchange with a capacity of 40,000 lines. The exchange is expected to begin service by the end of this year.

First Foreign-Funded Bank Opens in Shantou OW0911173191 Beijing XINHUA in English 1127 GMT 9 Nov 91

[Text] Shantou, November 9 (XINHUA)—The first foreign-funded bank opened in the Shantou Special Economic Zone in south China's Guangdong Province today.

It is a branch of the Hong Kong Overseas Chinese Commercial Bank, which was founded in 1962, with capital assets worth 20 billion Hong Kong dollars.

The Shantou branch will engage in international settlement, remittance and deposit with the foreign-funded enterprises in the special economic zone as its major clients.

A spokesman for the Shantou branch said that they are confident of the future of the special economic zone and willing to contribute to its development.

Zhuhai Moves To Curb Growing Drug Problem

HK0611143191 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 4 Nov 91 p 6

["News from Zhuhai" column: "Drug Problems Basically Curbed in Zhuhai"]

[Text] Nearly 200 drug addicts and traffickers, of whom half were not locals, were apprehended in Zhuhai city from April to July this year. Thus, drug addiction and trafficking have been basically checked from spreading in the city.

As Zhuhai borders on Hong Kong and Macao, some lawless elements from outside the borders took advantage of the simplicity of the entry and exit procedures to smuggle drugs into Zhuhai. As a result drug addiction, an old-time phenomenon which was extinguished decades ago, revived in Zhuhai. At Gongbei Pass, near Macao, one can see from time to time a few drug addicts in terrible condition suffering drug-related seizures. In launching a thorough antidrug struggle, the Zhuhai city authorities established a leading group in charge of special operations against drugs and ordered a large number of policemen into the operation. Recently, the authorities issued a "Circular on Operations To Fight Drug Addiction and Trafficking." ordering drug addicts and drug traffickers to surrender to the police within a month and pledging to take strong action, according to the law, against those who fail to do so. Meanwhile, a drug rehabilitation center and a sanatorium for reformed drug addicts have been established. All social organizations in Zhuhai have also been mobilized to play a part in the antidrug operation. All the counties, districts, towns, townships, and villages under Zhuhai's jurisdiction have held promotion meetings to prosecute, inform against, and educate drug addicts and drug traffickers. The trend in drug addiction and trafficking has now been basically brought under control, the number of drug addicts has declined considerably, and some drug supply channels from outside the borders have been cut off.

Guangzhou Education Through Labor Program Noted HK0611145691 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 0800 GMT 2 Nov 91

[Text] Guangzhou, 2 Nov (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—Over the last eight years, Guangzhou judiciary organs have sentenced some 33,900 people with bad behavior records to education through labor. This number includes some 4,000 women and 300 adolescents. Some 3,500 people have also been cured of sexual diseases.

Yang Jinggong, Guangzhou Judiciary Bureau chief, made the above statements to reporters yesterday.

Yang Jinggong said that, so far, Guangzhou has built nine education through labor institutions, all of which are stable in operation. Last year's breakout rate was 0.43%, compared with the previous 15.4%.

According to Yang, a survey last year on ex-inmates returned to society, found that educational transformation has basically maintained good quality, and the social effects [she hui xiao guo 4357 2585 2400 2654] have been notable. The majority of some 24,000 ex-inmates of education

through labor institutions have been transformed; 80%of them did not commit any further crimes.

However, Yang pointed out that education through labor still requires strengthening in the future and that top priority will be given to stability in education through labor institutions and reduce the recidivism rate of ex-inmates to the minimum. At present the authorities are trying their best to overcome difficulties, such as limited space and inadequate funds, in the institutions and gradually standardize and institutionalize education through labor and its management.

Guangzhou Residents Watching Hong Kong TV HK2410050191 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 16 Oct 91 p 2

["Newsletter From Guangzhou" by Nan Hsun (0589 5651): "Guangzhou People Install Dish Antennas To Receive Hong Kong Television"]

[Excerpt] One of the important measures by which the CPC counterattacks bourgeois liberalization and prevents anticommunism forces outside the border from carrying out peaceful evolution is to strictly forbid residents in coastal areas from watching television programs broadcast from outside the border. Residents in the Guangzhou areas ignored the government's order, and they repeatedly increased the efficiency of their antennas to counterbalance the government's electronic jamming. In order to jam Hong Kong television programs, Guangdong Provincial Television Station and Guangzhou City Television Station tried hard to use their best TV series to offset the favored TV series from Hong Kong and imported a large number of Hong Kong and foreign films in order to "control the barbarians by barbarian means." The vital new force mobilized by the provincial and city television stations to fight the "civil war" is also mainly "foreign aid," and the fact that Guangzhou people watch TV from outside the border has already become a part of their lives, which can hardly be forbidden.

In addition to selling GUANGDONG TV WEEK and SCREEN FRIEND, Guangzhou's news stalls also openly sell HONG KONG TELEVISION (a weekly magazine); the former are run by the government and published by Guangdong and Guangzhou television stations, which ask for 2 jiao and 8 fen for the four-page guides; the latter is an illegal copy of the Hong Kong magazine, and each sells for 3 jiao and has one page.

In the last two years, from the central authorities to the provincial and city governments, orders were given to strictly prohibit TV programs broadcast from outside the border. In the Guangzhou areas, public antennas set up by government departments and their directly subordinated units were removed; however, the more the prohibition was stressed, the more serious was the trend in setting up private antennas by the people. In order to offset the jamming from the authorities and the stations, the residents hoisted quality "yagi" and raised funds to install dish antennas, driving the authorities desperately to look for ways to jam them, often to no avail.

A dish antenna is very costly, but when each of several hundred households in several blocks pay something like 100 yuan, even a satellite antenna can be established. Before the 4 June incident, various large units openly raised funds, but in the last two years, the people privately raised funds, or used the names of the nearby hotels (big hotels may lawfully receive Hong Kong TV), or sent someone to manage the antenna; when the authorities reiterated the prohibition order or sent an inspector to check the illegal antennas, they would close the channel which received programs from outside the border, to deal with the inspector who came for investigation, but in several days, when the storm subsided, they would watch Hong Kong TV programs again. In recent days, the Soviet conservatives failed in their coup attempt, the CPSU collapsed, and the liberals in Hong Kong won a sweeping success in direct elections; therefore, the authorities strengthened the jamming during news time. However, the Guangzhou people pooled more funds to increase the efficiency of their antennas, until they could watch the TV broadcasts they wanted to see, and the government's jamming was virtually ineffective.

A well-known educational unit in Guangzhou is a good example. Before the 4 June incident, the unit openly raised funds, asking for 70 yuan from each household; thereafter, the staff themselves privately raised funds, asking for 130 yuan. The amount was recently increased to 180 yuan. Some engineers and technicians organized professional operations to install dish antennas, scavenging large housing estates for customers. They earned 5,000 to 6,000 yuan by installing antenna sets. Even the electronic experts in the Army went out privately to provide antijamming service to the people, and their work quality and reputation is among the first class. [passage omitted]

Zhao Fulin Addresses Armed Police Ceremony

HK0711142791 Nanning Guangxi People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Nov 91

[Excerpts] A solemn ceremony for the Chinese People's Armed Police Force Headquarters to confer the title of Model Unit in Cherishing People in Yao Nationality Areas on the Jinxiu County Armed Police Unit was held in Nanning on the afternoon of 2 November.

Zhao Fulin, regional party committee secretary, and Governor Cheng Kejie respectively presented a silk flag and a horizontal inscribed board to the Jinxiu County Armed Police Unit.

Wen Guoqing, commander of the Guangxi Provincial Military District, and Liu Chunliang, political commissar of the People's Liberation Army Air Force Unit stationed in Nanning, attended and extended their congratulations at the ceremony. [passage omitted]

Zhao Fulin delivered a speech at the ceremony, in which he pointed out: That the Jinxiu County Armed Police Unit has received an honorary title is not only an honor for the Armed Police but also an honor for Guangxi. He called on all Armed Police stationed in Guangxi to join hands with the local people of all nationalities in conscientiously implementing the spirit of General Secretary Jiang's 1 July

speech, adhering to the party's leadership and socialist road, strengthening solidarity and cooperation, and making contributions to Guangxi's economic construction.

On behlaf of both officers and soldiers, Wu Qiyong, commander of the Jinxiu County Armed Police Unit, also made a speech at the ceremony.

State Council Work Group Inspects Guangxi

HK0711065491 Nanning Guangxi People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 Nov 91

[Text] Yesterday, Chen Ren, regional vice chairman and director of the regional leading group in charge of taxation, finance, and pricing examination, met with all the comrades of the State Council work group in charge of taxation, finance, and pricing examination, which is headed by Li Yonggui, State Taxation Administration deputy director.

Chen Ren exchanged views with the work group members on how to improve our region's taxation, finance, and pricing examination work this year.

The four-member State Council work group arrived in Nanning by plane on 2 November. The work group will listen to reports by relevant regional departments in the next few days and then go to some prefectures and cities to inspect and guide work.

Guangxi Region Expands Ridge-Planting of Rice

OW1111025291 Beijing XINHUA in English 0218 GMT 11 Nov 91

[Text] Nanning, November 11 (XINHUA)—The Agricultural Department has decided to expand ridge-planting of rice from 25,000 ha [hecatares] this year to 266,000 ha next year in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, south China.

Senior Agronomist Ye Wenjiang said that ridge-planting can generally increase yields by 600 to 750 kilograms a ha. In cold water or boggy farmland, rice yields have doubled with the improved farming technique.

He explained that with the new method, rice is planted on a one-meter wide ridge flanked by narrow ditches, the soil under the crops has been thickened, the underground water table lowered and soil and water temperature increased.

Therefore, rice can absorb nourishment better, get improved ventilation, have more sunshine and grow more resistant to lodging.

Xiangan County in Guangxi has also raised fish in 4,600 ha of ridge-planting paddy fields, yielding 840 kilograms a ha.

Daily Reports Hainan Securities Market 'Booming'

OW0911110491 Beijing XINHUA in English 0142 GMT 9 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA)—The securities market in Hainan Province, China's largest special economic zone, is booming, the PEOPLE'S DAILY [RENMIN RIBAO] reported today.

The Beijing-based national paper said securities issued on the province include treasury bonds, financial bonds, bonds issued by enterprises and certificates of deposit. They bear a face value totalling 490 million yuan.

Bonds with a face value totalling 130 million yuan issued by five enterprises in the province were sold out within a couple of days.

Zhang Gaobo, secretary general of the Hainan Provincial Security Society, attributed the brisk security market to enterprises' wish to make themselves known by issuing bonds and Hainan residents having strong investment capacity.

At present, Hainan has 13 security exchanges.

The People's Bank in Hainan has set up a credit rating committee and issued regulations to strengthen the market management.

Hainan's Foreign Investment Activity Viewed

OW1211103891 Beijing XINHUA in English 0854 GMT 12 Nov 91

[Text] Haikou, November 12 (XINHUA)—Hainan, China's largest special economic zone, is becoming more attractive with a steady introduction of funds, skilled people and technology.

According to the provincial authorities, Hainan approved the setting up of 300 foreign-funded enterprises involving a total of 230 million U.S. dollars in the first nine months of this year, up 84 percent and 190 percent, respectively, over the same period last year.

Provinces and regions outside Hainan invested more than one billion yuan in the island province and established 370 co-operative enterprises here between January and September this year.

In comparison with 1988, when Hainan became a province, business people from China and overseas have been investing more in founding production enterprises than in trading businesses on the island. They have also been paying more attention to technology-intensive than labor-intensive industry.

According to statistics, 76 percent of foreign-funded projects established this year are connected with industry and agriculture also, organizations and institutions in the interior parts of the country have set up over 100 science-oriented enterprises in Hainan.

In addition, many noted financial groups and large enterprises from both at home and abroad have established interests in the island.

One example is the Anshan Iron and Steel Complex, China's largest such. It has poured a huge amount of funds into developing Yonggui Development Zone in Haikou, capital of Hainan, this year.

An American company is building infrastructural facilities on 33 ha [hectares] in Qiongshan County, with an investment of at least 250 million yuan per sq km.

A Hong Kong company has just signed a letter of intent with Hainan to develop a 30 sq km site in the Yangpu District.

The official noted that Hainan is an attractive place for people from other parts of the country.

When the Hainan branch of the Communications Bank of China advertised for 60 new workers early this year, more than 9,000 people from across the country entered their names for the examinations.

According to the provincial authorities, Hainan's real estate market is particularly brisk; in Haikou city the pace of construction and real estate prices have become a "barometer" through which investors appraise the island's economic situation.

With the improvement of the economic situation late last year, real estate prices have risen steadily.

The average price for commercial buildings has risen from 1,200 yuan per sq m in 1989 to 1,700 yuan per sq m at present, and the price of some buildings in downtown areas is as high as 2,500 yuan per sq m.

Meanwhile, Hainan received 965,600 tourists from other parts of the country in the first nine months of this year, up 25.3 percent over the same period of last year.

Futures Grain Market Developing in Henan

OW0511231491 Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 5 Nov 91

[Text] Zhengzhou, November 5 (XINHUA)—Some 141 futures contracts for 190,000 tons of wheat, corn and peanuts had been transacted at the Zhengzhou Grain Wholesale Market in central China's Henan Province by the end of September.

The first such contract was signed in March of this year, only five months after the market opened a year ago.

The Zhengzhou market is China's first futures grains market where grain is sold at a negotiated price for future delivery. At present, futures contracts account for over one-third of the market's total transactions. A number of organizations participate in futures trading, including grain departments, light industrial units, and supply and distribution cooperatives, as well as agricultural and animal husbandry and foreign trade units. The units come from 22 provinces and prefectures across the country.

Grain futures contracts in the market regulate that the date of delivery must occur within three to 12 months.

Futures contracts not only guarantee the income of grain producers by providing a fixed price, but also guarantee that grain traders and processors will avoid possible losses caused by price fluctuations on the market.

Henan Improves Output of Low-Yielding Land

OW1111102091 Beijing XINHUA in English 0822 GMT 11 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 11 (XINHUA)—Since 1988 central China's Henan Province has invested a total of one

billion yuan to improve 535,400 ha [hectares] of lowyielding land and opened 6,700 ha of waste land, in accordance with a contract signed by the State Council and the Henan provincial government.

Today's "PEOPLE'S DAILY" [RENMIN RIBAO] reported that, as an important part of the comprehensive agricultural development of the plain of the Yellow, Huaihe and Haihe Rivers, the province has constructed some 10,000 mu (one ha equals 15 mu) of experimental zones which have saved 30 percent of water and energy, and 1.2 percent of farmland over the past three years.

Meanwhile, the province has installed facilities for farmland capital construction, and increased and improved nearly 470,000 ha of irrigated farmland. As a result, the average per ha grain output of the improved farmland has increased by 1,125 kg. In addition, the average per capita income of farmers in the experimental zones climbed from 327 yuan in 1988 to 497 yuan in 1990, the paper said.

Guan Guangfu Attends Party Work Conference HK3110062591 Wuhan Hubei People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Excerpts] The Hubei Provincial CPC Committe called a work conference 16-20 October to relay the spirit of the central work conference. The meeting conscientiously studied speeches made by Comrades Jiang Zemin and Li Peng delivered at the central work conference; discussed proposals on reviving state-owned large and medium enterprises, advanced by the provincial party committee and government in line with this province's actual conditions; studied problems in relation to revitalizing state-owned large and medium enterprises; and arranged for work in the countryside across the province for this winter and next spring.

Guan Guangfu, provincial party committee secretary, and Deputy Secretaries Guo Shuyan and Qian Yunlu, chaired the meeting on different occasions.

Guan Guangfu made a concluding speech. Guo Shuyan gave a speech on Hubei's economic situation and on further invigorating Hubei's large and medium enterprises. Qian Yunlu spoke on rural work for this winter and next spring. [passage omitted]

The meeting maintained: Since the beginning of this year, party committees and governments in all localities across the province have conscientiously implemented the spirit of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, and of the sixth plenary session of the fifth provincial party committee; persisted in making economic construction the core of our work; upheld the four cardinal principles, as well as reform and opening to the outside world; made vigorous efforts to carry out the party's policies and principles; and tried in every possible way to reduce losses caused by floods. Thanks to strenuous efforts by the leadership and the rank and file throughout the province, Hubei made noticeable achievements in industrial and agricultural production, economic improvement and rectification, reform and opening, and other fields.

Seen as a whole, the province-wide economic situation is moving in a favorable direction. This mainly found expression in these facts: We are likely to have a fairly good harvest this year despite extraordinary natural disasters; industrial production has develop steadily with economic efficiency beginning to effect an upturn; fixed asset investment has grown fairly quickly; key projects have been stepped up; sales in the Changsha market have grown [words indistinct]; the general level of retail prices has been comparatively stable; revenue is better than last year; credit has been in a normal range; foreign trade has grown steadily; and reform and opening have made bigger strides forward.

The meeting stressed: State-owned large and medium enterprises have consistently formed the most important pillar or backbone of the national economy and provided the main source of revenue for the state. They made great contributions to developing the national economy in the past. They are playing and will certainly continue to play a leading role in our economic construction. At the same time state-owned large and medium enterprises represent an important component part of socialist ownership by the whole people and are places where industrical workers amass. Our ability to revitalize these enterprises has a direct impact on the consolidation of the socialist system and of the class foundation for our party. Therefore, revitalizing state-owned large and medium enterprises is a political as well as an econmic task.

The meeting analyzed the situation with Hubei's large and medium enterprises. Since the founding of New China, Hubei's large and medium enterprises have made appreciable contributions to the country in terms of production and accumulation, have worked hard to overcome difficulties, and created useful experiences in enlivening enterprises. Large and medium enterprises are moving along a healthy path through the campaign to improve the economic environment and rectify the economic order, starting to give expression to the superiority of enterprises under socialist ownership by the whole people. This should be fully reaffirmed. But we should soberly note that Hubei's stateowned large and medium enterprises as a whole have not extricated themselves from a predicament, and their lack of vitality remains an outstanding problem. To further improve the performance of state-owned large and medium enterprises, we must tackle their problems in a comprehensive way by improving the external environment and internal management and setting up a new operating mechanism so that the enterprises will really become socialist producers and operators of commodities, who make management decisions on their own and are responsible for their profits and losses and are capable of reforming and developing themselves. To improve the external environment, we must straighten out relations between the state and enterprises to enliven large and medium enterprises, and persist in separating the functions of administration from those of management and appropriately separating ownership from management authority to ensure that enterprises really will enjoy autonomy as stipulated in the enterprise law. As for large and medium enterprises themselves, they must make great efforts to tap innate potential and deepen their structural reform by focusing on properly handling relations

between the enterprise and staff and workers. It is necessary to improve management, especially basic management. We must develop products which are readily marketable, of good quality and cheap, and competitive in line with market demand. At the same time we must deepen our understanding of science and technology constituting a primary productive force, truly rely on scientific and technological progress and improving the quality of the work force for economic development, and strictly follow the principle of expanding reproduction mainly by tapping innate potential.

Because it is a difficult and complicated task to reinvigorate state-owned large and medium enterprises, leadership at all levels and all departments concerned must make an overall plan and give detailed guidance, trying to enliven key enterprises group after group at different times and levels.

The meeting discussed opinions on improving the performance of large and medium enterprises advanced by the provincial party committee and government. The important points of the opinions, among others, are: Gradually reduce the tasks demanded of some enterprises by the mandatory plan: expand enterprises' autonomy for marketing products on their own; make sure enterprises have a free hand in fixing prices for products; expand enterprise authority to make fixed asset investment; grant some enterprises authority over export business; support enterprises in introducing foreign funds; appropriately increase depreciation funds for some enterprises; implement the policy of reducing enterprise income taxes; increase input in enterprise technical innovation; increase funds for developing new products; raise circulating funds through various channels; continue to check unauthorized charges, apportions, and fines; improve the contracted managerial responsibility system for enterprises; make sure the enterprise enjoys [words indistinct] the power to make policy decisions. appoint and dismiss staff members, hire workers, and distribute profits, vigorously develop enterprise groups, and promote merging of enterprises.

While discussing and arranging rural work for this winter and next spring, the meeting pointed out: At present, the situation in the countryside [words indistinct]. We have withstood the test of the extraordinary floods, but the floods strained and complicated agricultural development and rural work. In addition, we are challenged with the task of conquering the disasters to strive for a complete victory. Therefore we must further step up agricultural production and improve rural work. Especially in Hubei, a leading agricultural province, we must never relax for one bit on agricultural production, and must see to it that agricultural and industrial production as well as the rural and national economy will develop in a coordinate way. The is a basic principle we must always stick to. Following the serious disaster, we should arrive at a new understanding of agricultural production as the foundation of the national economy. Stable agricultural production will provide a fairly sound foundation for economic and social stability. This is truth already born out by history. After the serious disaster this year, the Central Committee made a theoretical appraisal of agricultural production and new arrangements

for the construction of water conservancy works. We must keep abreast of the new situation and deepen our understanding of the role of agriculture as the foundation of the national economy, taking into account Hubei's actual conditions. We should clearly realize that, though we made great achievements in farmland capital construction, the system as a whole remains vulnerable to natural disasters. Many problems in mountain areas, which are exposed to floods and drought, have yet to be thoroughly settled. The people of about 50 percent of these areas live by heaven's mercy. The disaster has shed light on this problem to a considerable extent. The disaster is over now, but we should not forget the pain when the wound is healed. Under no circumstances should we forget to strengthen agriculture, which serves as the foundation of the national economy. It is necessary to make a success of the work for the coming winter and spring, laying a sound foundation for restoring agricultural production in one year after being hit by the natural disaster in the previous year. To this end we must accomplish fall sowing of high quality, improve in time the field management of winter crops, resolve to increase input in agriculture and encourage the peasants to increase their accumulated labor in the form of farmland and water conservancy construction, and work the hardest to raise funds through various channels to achieve fruitful results in the construction of water conservancy works. We must make a good job of the construction of water conservancy projects, a task which concerns the lifeblood of agriculture, and of agricultural production, which is a long-term undertaking. It is necessary to further organize overall agricultural development and stimulate a all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, and fishery. We must encourage flood victims to provide for and help themselves by engaging in production and make adequate arrangements for the daily life of the people in disaster areas. This is a serious political task. Authorities at all levels and all departments concerned must give top priority to this task and help disaster victims overcome their difficulties in obtaining food, clothing, shelter, and employment, guaranteeing that the people in disaster areas will not suffer in winter.

The basic task in the countryside is to carry out the party's polities for rural areas conscientiously. Next year we shall attain the objective of restoring agricultural production after suffering from natural disaster this year. The basic way to achieve this is to protect and arouse peasant enthusiasm for production through implementing the party's policies; stimulate economic development in the countryside; and maintain political, economic, and social stability there. It is essential to maintain stable and consistent basic economic policies for the countryside. While stabilizing and improving the system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis with remuneration linked to output, we must improve the dual management that combines household with collective operations.

Earnest efforts should be made to implement various economic policies, lighten the burden of peasants in every way, and protect their interests. It is necessary to readjust agricultural composition; vigorously tap mountain and water resources; engage in diverse economic undertakings

to promote all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation, and fishery; and consolidate and expand the collective economy to increase peasant income. We must achieve steady growth in grain production and at the same time systematically rationalize the variety mix to raise economic efficiency. It is essential to enliven circulation of agricultural products, especially grain. Organizing peasants to increase their accumulated labor in the form of farmland and water conservancy construction constitutes a means of increasing input in agriculture. We must pitch in after the serious disaster. To increase our anti-disaster ability and to develop agricultural production, which is a long-term task, also calls for energetic efforts on our part. We must treasure the resources of the masses as well as give play to their enthusiasm, preventing waste of energy. It is essential to continue developing township and town enterprises. Over the last few years Hubei witnessed a great development of township and town enterprises, green enterprises in particular. But their growth rate leaves much to be desired. This is a weak link in Hubei's economy. We must make determined efforts to carry out a series of policy measures formulated by the central authorities and provincial party committee and government; and continue to follow the principle of vigorously, steadily, and reliably developing township and town enterprises and supporting their development, increasing their proportion in the national economy.

We must conduct socialist ideological education in rural areas in a down-to-earth manner as required by the provincial party committee and government, and comprehensively accomplish various tasks in relation to socialist ideological education. At the same time we must carry out experiments with socialist ideological education in rural areas, creating experiences for carrying out city-wide socialist ideological education.

The meeting called for efforts to improve macroeconomic regulation. To this end, we must properly handle relations between centralization and decentralization in a bid, first of all, to fix the major ratios in the national economy and strike an overall balance, avoiding the enormous waste caused by imbalanced ratios and economic structure. In the meantime, work must aim at bringing into play the enthusiasm of enterprise and local authorities and enlivening the enterprise and national economy as a whole.

As regards the range of the provincial-level macroeconomic regulation, we must exercise proper control over investment in construction projects and decentralize and stimulate production and operation to raise macroscopic economic efficiency, the local authorities' mid-level economic efficiency, and enterprise microscopic economic efficiency. It is necessary conscientiously to formulate measures for implementing state industrial policies and improve overall regulation and control of investment through applying these measures. Efforts should be made to explore ways to integrate a planned economy with market regulation. A planned economy has its own advantages and so has market regulation. We should meet requirements for integration by

bringing into play their respective strong points and eliminating their drawbacks. Party committees and governments at all levels must regard maintaining overall balance of the national economy as an essential task for having the economic situation as a whole under control. We must make thorough investigations and studies, make proper qualitative and quantitative analyses, carefully assess relevant factors, and make scientific verification of feasibility before making policy decisions on major economic issues, following the principle of democratic centralism.

The meeting stressed the need to strengthen and improve party leadership. Leading bodies and cadres at all levels should further keep to a firm political stand and conscientiously arm their minds with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. To run large and medium enterprises well, a very important thing to do is to strengthen party work and political and ideological education. We must brace our spirits and firm up our confidence to overcome difficulties. We must strengthen leading bodies of enterprises and improve political and ideological education to give full scope to the enthusiasm of the broad masses of staff and workers, tapping the inexhaustible source of spiritual strength for enterprise development.

It is necessary to encourage energetically the practice of conducting investigation and studies. Our cadres should go down to grass-root units including industrial and mining enterprises and rural areas to conduct investigations and studies, acting as a willing student of the masses. Through such investigations and studies, they will gain a better understanding of grass-root units and reality, establish close ties with the masses, and apply the spirit of the central instructions, in line with actual conditions, so as to carry on their work in an original way. Efforts should be made to improve party style and build clean and honest government to bring the party's relations with the masses closer. It is essential to ensure that the authority at all levels be in the hands of those who are loyal to Marxisin and train and bring up reliable successors for the socialist cause.

The meeting called on all party organizations at all levels, the broad masses of party members and cadres, and people across the province to rally around the Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin at the core, work hard to overcome difficulties arising on their march, take the spirit of the central work conference as a guide, seek truth from facts, and work in an original way so as to push forward the building of material and spiritual civilization in Hubei. [passage omitted]

Attends Water Conservation Meeting

HK0811084291 Wuhan Hubei People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 3 Nov 91

[Excerpts] The provincial party committee and government called a provincial water conservancy and flood prevention work conference 1-2 November.

The conference made arrangements for water conservancy and flood prevention work this winter and next spring and called on all areas of our province to make redoubled efforts to organize and mobilize people, enhance people's morale, work hard this winter and next spring, and push our provincial water conservancy and flood prevention work into a new stage.

The conference also relayed instructions issued by the central work meeting and the provincial party committee work meeting on water conservancy work, summed up experiences gained by our province in this year's flood prevention and drainage work, and commended a number of advanced counties and cities excelling in water conservancy construction.

Governor Guo Shuyan and Vice Governor Zhang Huainian attended and delivered speeches at the conference. Guan Guangfu, provincial party committee secretary, and Deputy Secretary Qian Yunlu gave written speeches at the conference.

The conference emphatically stated: It is imperative to take water conservancy construction as an important task of the whole party and whole society, make redoubled efforts to build water conservancy works, learn a lesson from this year's flood and waterlogging disasters, make strenuous and redoubled efforts, ensure both standard and quality for water conservancy works, and strengthen our province's agricultural disaster resistance capacity. The guiding ideology for our provincial water conservancy work this winter and next spring is: To continue to implement the principle of consolidation, transformation, proper development, strict management, and better efficiency; extensively mobilize and organize broad masses of people under the leadership of the party committees and governments at all levels; further develop this year's flood-prevention and disasterresistance spirit; and continue to push forward water conservancy reform. [passage omitted]

The whole province should concentrate efforts on the following six aspects:

- Repair all water conservancy projects damaged in this year's flood; [passage omitted]
- Reinforce all existing flood prevention projects; [passage omitted]
- Smooth out all existing flood drainage systems; [passage omitted]
- Carry out comprehensive harnessing of various rivers and lakes; [passage omitted]
- Ruild necessary auxiliary facilities for all irrigation projects; [passage omitted]
- Continue to build small farmland capital construction projects on a large scale. [passage omitted]

Lectures at Party School

HK0811110391 Wuhan Hubei People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 3 Nov 91

[Excerpts] Yesterday, Guan Guangfu, provincial party committee secretary, went to the provincial party school, where he gave a vivid party lecture to nearly 1,000 party and government leading cadres undergoing training there. Comrade Guan Guangfu's party lecture focused on the theme of how to better adhere to the party's goal of serving the people heart and soul under the new circumstances of reform and opening up. [passage omitted]

Comrade Guan Guangfu pointed out: Adherence to the party's principle of reform and opening up conforms with the party's goal of serving the people. However, in realistic life, some people tend to either consciously or unconsciously set the principle of reform and opening up to the party's goal. Some comrades do not stress adherence to the party's goal while stressing the principle of reform and opening up whereas other comrades do not stress reform and opening up while stressing adherence to the party's goal. This is not correct because the principle of reform and opening up has been put forth according to the party's goal. The purpose of carrying out reform and opening up to the outside world is to push ahead with productive forces development and better adhere to the goal of serving the people. Moreover, our party is carrying out reform and opening up to the outside world on the premise of adhering to the four cardinal principles. This is a process of self-development and self-perfection of the socialist system and by no means aims at negating the basic system of socialism. Thus this completely conforms with the party's goal.

In light of the actual situation of our provincial party-member cadre contingent building. Comrade Guan Guangfu analyzed some new topics for adhering to the party's goal under the new circumstances. He held: Reform and opening up have not only made things more convenient and provided a larger stage for party-member cadres to realize the party's goal but have also given new challenges to all party-member cadres. A small number of cadres and party members have failed to withstand the test, acted in contradiction with the party's goal in various ways, and even committed extremely serious errors. These problems can never be resolved by making a few relentless remarks or complaints. Instead, we must calmly analyze their root causes and then tackle them in a down-to-earth manner.

Comrade Guan Guangfu maintained: In order to better adhere to the party's goal in the situation of reform and opening up, it is necessary to clarify a variety of theoretical rights or wrongs caused by the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization and ponder and study various new questions raised by reform and opening up.

To conclude, Comrade Guan Guangfu emphatically called for making continued efforts to unify in practice reform and opening up to the outside world with the party's goal. [passage omitted]

Guo Shuyan Views Hubei Commercial Development HK0811120791 Wuhan Hubei People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 3 Nov 91

[Text] On the afternoon of 31 October, Provincial Governor Guo Shuyan and Vice Governors Li Daqiang and Han Hongshu led persons in charge of the provincial Structural Reform Office, provincial Planning Commission, provincial branches of the Bank of Industry and Commerce and Bank of Agriculture, provincial Industry

and Commerce Administrative Bureau, provincial Taxation Bureau, provincial Pricing Bureau, and some other provincial departments concerned to the provincial Commerce Department where they handled official business on the spot.

The persons in charge of various provincial departments concerned conscientiously listened to a report given by Jiang Luping, provincial Commerce Department deputy director, and exchanged views on various questions raised in Jiang Luping's report. After listening to the report, three provincial government leading comrades spoke in turn. They fully affirmed the contributions made by the staff and workers of our province's state-run commercial departments toward guaranteeing the supply of people's livelihood necessities, promoting production development, increasing fund accumulation, and some other aspects. They pointed out: Over the past few years, our province's state-run commerce has been plagued by poor economic results and has ranked very low in the whole country in comparison with other provinces, municipalities, and regions. The main reason is that the commercial departments have ideologically fallen behind the fast pace of commodity economy development, lacked a strong sense of competition, and had dwindling enthusiasm in forging ahead.

Guo Shuyan called in his speech on cadres and staff members of all commercial departments across the province to cultivate a sense of urgency and a sense of crisis, strengthen determination, catch up, and strive to push ahead with Hubei's commercial development.

Stresses Science, Technology

HK0711072091 Wuhan Hubei People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 4 Nov 91

[Text] While talking with representatives attending a provincial work meeting on propagating science and technology on the afternoon of 3 November, Governor Guo Shuyan stressed that in strengthening the work of propagating science and technology, it is necessary to open wider the channels for propagating science and technology, intensify awareness and enhance the quality of science and technology among all people, and persist in relying on scientific and technological progress to promote the development of the productive forces in society.

Guo Shuyan said: The thesis of science and technology as the primary productive forces, put forward by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, has encouraged more and more people. The central authorities have also emphasized the practice of relying on scientific and technological progress and raising the quality of workers on the high plane of solidifying and perfecting the socialist system, preventing peaceful evolution, and enabling the Chinese nation to really stand on its own feet among the world family of nations. This is of vital significance in realizing the Eighth Five-Year Plan and 10-Year Program and the strategic development objectives for the coming century. At present, it is very important to pay serious attention to and step up the work of propagating science and technology; popularize, promote, and apply scientific and technological achievements; accelerate the

process of transformation from these achievements to commodities; and strengthen the whole people's overall awareness of the need to develop social productive forces by relying on scientific and technological progress. In particular, leading cadres from the party, government, enterprises, and institutions at all levels must fully realize that propaganda in science and technology is a major component part of developing scientific and technological undertakings, and the development of science and technology is not just an economic, but a serious political question. We must rely on scientific and technological progress to boost the economy, revitalize large and medium-sized enterprises, augment national defense building, improve the people's livelihood, and solidify and perfect our socialist system. Therefore, propaganda and scientific and technological departments must coordinate closely with each other and try hard to do the work of propagating science and technology well, focussing on the strategic policy decision by the central authorities about shifting economic construction onto the track of relying on scientific and technological progress and raising the quality of workers.

Vice Governor Han Nanpeng presided over the meeting. Responsible comrades from the provincial Propaganda Department and Science and Technology Commission, Wang Zhongnong, Li Dehua, (Wang Dongxian), and (Li Lianhe) also took part in the discussion.

Vows To Cut Enterprise Losses

HK1211052391 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 12 Nov 91 p 13

[By Chris Yeung, recently in Hubei]

[Text] Improving the public sector of China's economy is the key in the battle against the "peaceful evolution" being waged by Western forces against the country's socialist system, says Hubei's Governor, Mr Guo Shuyan.

"We had no experience in the past and adopted the Soviet model for 30 years, which has proven a failure in enhancing productivity and efficiency, Mr Guo said.

"If we want to convince the country that socialism is good, the most fundamental thing is to make material things and use our wisdom to prove that state-run large- and mediumsized enterprises are dynamic."

Mr Guo, a Soviet-trained technocrat who was formerly vice-chairman of the State Science Commission, was appointed Governor last year of the central province where state-run enterprises account for up to 70 percent of the economy.

Vowing to reverse the trend of losses in the province's public enterprises by the end of next year, Mr Guo said economic development was the basis in preventing "peaceful evolution", China's catchphrase for the influence of Western attitudes.

"When we say socialism is good, one significant feature is that its system can create greater productivity. But as result of our lack of experience, we have not been able to fully develop the superiority of socialism," he said. If problems now faced by state-run enterprises, which formed the backbone of the public ownership system, remained unresolved, the superiority of socialism would become empty words, Mr Guo said.

He said the provincial government was committed to pulling out all the stops to salvage the ailing state-run enterprises.

Mr Guo said they would work from within enterprises to improve operations by revamping employment and wage systems.

"The catchphrases are that cadres can be promoted or demoted, workers can be recruited or sacked, wages can be increased or cut," he said.

Mr Guo maintained that the measures would perfect the socialist system and give full play to the principle of "distribution according to work" under the socialist system.

"Most of our workforce are hard-working but a small number of them have no discipline and motivation to work," he said.

Mr Guo said they had made mistakes in the past by equating socialism with egalitarianism, and this had resulted in an erroneous understanding that people who did not work would get the same pay as those who worked hard.

The Governor insisted, however, that people would still "have rice to eat" and "flats to live in".

"But if they want to eat and live better they have to work harder."

Mr Guo said he was confident that workers would understand that they were in the same boat as the state-run enterprises, and that "only if the boat moves on can everybody anchor at an ideal pier".

He admitted that there had been no major improvement in the operation of state-run enterprises and that some continued to run at a loss.

The technological improvement of enterprises in Hubei had grown at only two percent this year, compared with double-digit growth in other provinces, said Mr Guo.

"Such a scenario must end," he said.

The problem of a shortage of funds had been made worse by the summer's floods.

Peasants were particularly hard-hit with their incomes having dropped and no improvement to their living standard, he said.

"We feel regret. But our hands are tied in (the) face of disasters," said Mr Guo.

Despite a drop in agricultural products such as cotton and a low growth rate in the production of food, Mr Guo said the country would still have enough to feed the people.

Of the 1 and ½ million homeless, he said about 70 percent had been resettled.

Xiong Qingquan Stresses Technical Transformation

HK0611143291 Changsha Hunan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Text] On 26-27 October, Xiong Qingquan, provincial party secretary, and Sun Wensheng, provincial party deputy secretary, accompanied by party and government leaders of Shaoyang city, successively visited medium and large enterprises including (Jiangnan) Vehicle Plant, No. 2 Textile Machinery Plant, Central South China Pharmaceutical Factory, and others, as well as some key construction projects for the Eight Five-Year Plan. They held discussions with party and administrative leaders of these enterprises to inquire about their production and to listen to the views of factory managers on invigorating medium and large enterprises.

In the Central South China Pharmaceutical Factory, when Xiong Qingquan learned that the factory overfulfilled the whole year's tasks of production output value, profits, and tax 71 days ahead of schedule, he felt very happy. He told the manager of the factory: You should utilize your funds in a rational way. Now when some enterprises make profits, they do not reduce the amount of tax turned over to the state and that used to promote welfare of workers and staff members. But the funds for technical transformation cannot be guaranteed. As a result, enterprises' staying power is insufficient. We should concentrate our funds on strengthening technical transformation to invigorate enterprises.

When they were inspecting an enlarged project of a cement factory involving an investment of more than 90 million yuan, they requested that Shaoyang city organize an efficient leading body responsible for administering construction projects which can coordinate relations among various quarters to ensure the fulfillment of the relevant projects on time, their earlier production and earlier benefits.

Mourns Hunan CPPCC Figure

HK0611064091 Changsha Hunan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Nov 91

[Excerpts] Yesterday afternoon [1 November], more than 400 people of all walks of life from our provincial capital paid last respects to the remains of the late Comrade Peng Liuan with a deep feeling of grief in the Changsha Funeral Parlor.

The late Comrade Peng Liuan, a well-known democratic personage in our province, had been member of the Hunan Provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] Committee Standing Committee, honorary chairman of the Hunan Provincial Federation of Industry and Commerce, and executive member of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce. The late Comrade Peng Liuan had once cooperated and worked together with the CPC for a long time.

Provincial party and government responsible comrades, including Shen Ruiting, Pan Jizhi, Zhou Zhen, Zhuo Kangning, Long Yuxian, and Yang Zhongshu, attended the ceremony.

The late Comrade Peng Liuan died of illness in Changsha at the age of 80 at 1433 on 28 October 1991. When the late Comrade Peng Liuan was serious ill, provincial party and government leaders, including Xiong Qingquan, Sun Wensheng, Liu Zheng, Shen Ruiting, Tong Ying, and Long Yuxian, visited him in the hospital. [passage omitted]

Provincial party and government responsible comrades, including Xiong Qingquan, Chen Bangzhu, Sun Wensheng, Yang Zhengwu, Liu Zheng, Shen Ruiting, Huang Daoqi, Xie Xinying, Cao Wenju, Wang Xiangtian, Xu Junhu, Tong Ying, and Yin Changmin sent wreaths to the ceremony.

Hunan To Initiate New Flood Control Project

OW1211040291 Beijing XINHUA in English 0242 GMT 12 Nov 91

[Text] Changsha, November 12 (XINHUA)—Beginning this winter, central China's Hunan Province will concentrate on a three-year flood control project at Dongting Lake.

At present, three million laborers are working to repair irrigation works at Dongting Lake, China's largest freshwater lake.

The severe flooding which struck southeast China during the summer resulted in local residents assuming a high state of readiness to fight future flooding.

Governments at different levels across the province plan to complete the project within three years in order to limit damage from flooding to an absolute minimum.

Southwest Region

Private Primary School Opens in Tibetan Temple

OW1111141591 Beijing XINHUA in English 1307 GMT 11 Nov 91

[Text] Lhasa, November 11 (XINHUA)—Qamba Gyaincain is by no means a teacher on the government's payroll. He enjoys offering free classes in Tibetan language and calligraphy in the traditional Tibetan way.

Eight years ago, the 71-year-old Tibetan established a private primary school in a temple near the Potala Place in Lhasa, capital of the Tibet Autonomous Region; he himself became the teacher and the principal.

Now he has 93 preschool children from Lhasa and other parts of Tibet as his pupils. Each day after giving the class a lesson in reading, he shows the children how to write Tibetan letters with a bamboo pen on a piece of board squared with white powder.

With a board on their laps the children dip their bamboo pen into the ink and write with earnest strokes within each square.

"It is a traditional way to practise Tibetan calligraphy," Qamba Gyaincain explained, "I learned the writing technique in this way when I was an 18-year-old lama."

Though Tibetan language has become a compulsory subject in all the primary and middle schools in Tibet, Qamba believes his free offer still is significant for the preschool children.

He said: "The children from my school are able to take classes in Tibetan language normally assigned third grade pupils in primary schools."

As doorkeeper of the temple, Qamba lives on Buddhists' donations as the lamas do. He is also responsible for cleaning work in the three-storey tower temple.

"Though what I am doing is not an outstanding contribution to society," Qamba said, "I like to do it and I enjoy hearing the parents of my pupils say: 'Thank you'".

Tibet Establishes Social Security System

OW0711133791 Beijing XINHUA in English 1137 GMT 7 Nov 91

[Text] Lhasa, November 7 (XINHUA)—The Tibet Autonomous Region has established a social security system to guarantee the basic living standard of farmers and herdsmen.

Since 1979, when the Ministry of Civil Affairs issued a series of rules and regulations on social security, the regional government has gradually formed a social security network with old folks' homes, disaster and poverty-relief organizations and foundations as the mainstays.

During the Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1986-1990), disaster and poverty-relief organizations made a total investment of 15 million yuan to establish 141 companies engaged in commerce, catering, service trade, textiles, processing and mining industries in the poor areas which are easily hit by natural disasters.

Up to now, Tibet has built 86 old folks' homes to house 729 single old people. All the childless and infirm old persons enjoy five guarantees including food, clothing, medical care, housing and burial expenses.

Instead of depending on the government's allocation only, people have organized themselves into more than 200 self help foundations with total funds of over 8 million yuan.

First Trust Investment Company Founded in Tibet OW1111104191 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 11 Nov 91

[Text] Lhasa, November 11 (XINHUA)—Tibet recently established its first trust investment company to support economic development by providing local financing to local enterprises.

In the past, the Tibet Autonomous Region had to depend on financial allocations from the central government since its own financial resources were limited.

But the central financial allocations caused two problems. One is that these allocations were also limited. The other is that, since these allocations were interest-free, enterprises did not bother to consider economic returns.

In 1988, the regional government decided to establish a trust investment company in order to solve the problems.

During the past three years, the company has amassed financial trust capital of over 100 million yuan and signed 76 agreements involving some 240.75 million yuan.

At the same time, the company has invested over 50 million yuan in the development of industry, communications, commerce, foreign trade, tourism and hotels.

According to a company spokesman, the financing provided by the company has enhanced the ability of local enterprises to earn increased economic returns, and those who have obtained loans usually managed to generate a profit within months.

The company now has business relations with more than 30 departments and units in eight provinces and cities across the country.

New Technique Increases Tibet Wheat Output OW1011135191 Beijing XINHUA in English 1314 GMT 10 Nov 91

[Text] Lhasa, November 10 (XINHUA)—A project for a newly-developed agricultural technique, designed to increase wheat output, has proved to be successful in Tibet, "The Roof of the World."

The project, known as "mould technique of cultivation," includes 64 rules of operation on cultivation techniques worked out according to the natural environment and productive forces in the valleys of the Yalutsangpo, Lhasa and Nyang Rivers, the major agricultural production bases in Tibet Autonomous Region.

Since 1988, the mould techniques of cultivation have been used on 76,800 ha [hectares] of farmlands and the per ha yield has reached 5,490 kg, an increase of 1,320 kg.

Over the past three years, the new techniques have increased wheat output by 50.5 million kg.

Hong Kong

First Group of Boat People Returned to Vietnam

Returnees Transported to Airport

HK0911024191 Hong Kong THE STANDARD in English 9 Nov 91 p A-1, A-3

[By Greg Torode and Anthony Flores]

[Text] Fifty-nine Vietnamese double-backers will be returned to their homeland today aboard a Lockheed Hercules—the first boat people to be forced home since 1989.

There were emotional scenes yesterday as the double-backers—20 men, 16 women, 21 children under the age of 16 and two babies—were taken by launch from the Hei Ling Chau detention centre to a holding centre at a disused hangar in the middle of the airport.

Two young women had to be dragged on to the Royal Navy ferry outside the Hei Ling Chau centre by female Correctional Services Department (CSD) staff.

Another collapsed in hysteria.

One man waved his fist defiantly, while four others had to be persuaded to board the ferry.

Others wept, and most appeared sullen and subdued.

A baby was the first board, carried in the arms of a CSD officer.

Some of the children were born in Hong Kong and have never seen Vietnam.

Dozens of unarmed Police Tactical Unit officers flanked the double-backers throughout the high-security operation.

Government Refugee Coordinator Clinton Leeks hailed the operation as a complete success and denied any use of force.

He conceded the people were not volunteers and were "not particularly happy".

"There's been no question of force, this has been a normal return under normal conditions," Mr Leeks said.

"It's been handled very sensitively by the Correctional Services Department and the police.

"There were a couple of people I understand who were reluctant to get on. They were guided on to the ferry but I don't think you could call that force."

Today's flight marks the first since the Government abandoned mandatory repatriation in December 1989.

Hanoi, put off by the adverse publicity then, refused to repeat the process.

The next flight is expected to leave within four weeks. Dates have yet to be finalised.

Nearly 170 double-backers remain, of which 50 have not yet volunteered to return.

Speaking outside the hangar where the returnees will spend their last hours in Hong Kong, Mr Leeks said: "Things have gone very well indeed." He said he hoped the operation would continue in the same vein so they could return with dignity.

"That's been our aim for years and I believe we are now fulfilling it," he said.

However, New York-based human rights group Asia Watch last night expressed concern at the programme.

"It's premature, there are really no clear guarantees or guidelines from the Vietnamese government that returnees won't be treated as criminals," researcher Dinah Pokempner said.

When asked about the contrasts between this operation and the controversial 1989 flight. Mr Leeks said: "We did nothing wrong last time and we're doing nothing wrong this time but in doing it, we are trying to correct the perception of it—that's what we are working very hard to do."

In the wake of the 1989 flight, pictures of an elderly Vietnamese woman being forced on to a 747 in the dead of night by police in full riot gear were published worldwide.

"Last time it was perceived we did something wrong. Perception is important and we have to live with that." Mr Leeks said.

Head of the local branch of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UHHCR), Robert Van Leeuwen, was pleased with yesterday's operation.

"I think one of the most notable aspects of what we saw was the dignity shown by the Vietnamese themselves. I think that is extremely important, not only for today but for weeks and months to come," he said.

There will be no UNHCR officials on today's flight but UN officials will monitor the group after its return.

A total of 14 flights were affected as authorities closed the runway at Kai Tak for about 20 minutes as the double-backers were driven to the holding centre.

About 4,000 boat people waved flags reading "Freedom or death" inside the Whitehead detention centre during yesterday's operation.

Board Planes 'Kicking', 'Screaming'

HK0911022191 Hong Kong AFP in English 0154 GMT 9 Nov 91

[Text] Hong Kong, Nov 9 (AFP)—A group of 59 Vietnamese boat people left here Saturday aboard a chartered military-type Hercules aircraft, but not before dramatically resisting their forced repatriation.

Many of the first group were seen kicking and screaming in scuffles in which at least seven people were seen to be carried by police officers through the cargo door of the aircraft.

The operation started smoothly with 13 people, mostly children, stepping into the waiting plane, but a man wearing no shirt and blue pants then tried to break the police line and ran towards reporters who were assembled opposite the aircraft.

He was stopped by police and pulled into the huge aircraft.

Forced repatriation of so-called "economic migrants" is being carried out under an agreement reached in October between Britain and Vietnam to empty Hong Kong's 10 overcrowded boat people camps over the next two to three years.

As the second group of Vietnamese were being transferred, about nine people attempted to resist, but police had formed a corridor between the bus and the plane, locking arms to prevent any of the boat people from running away.

One or two Vietnamese had to be carried aboard by the police.

It took officials longer than planned to get the 20 men. 16 women and 23 children aboard the three-hour flight to Hanoi.

Reporters were unable to witness how the Vietnamese were transferred into the bus, which was loaded invide the airport warehouse where they had spent the night.

The group was taken Friday from a camp on an outlying island and put onto a Royal Navy ferry boat for an hour-long ride to Kai-Tak Airport.

Hong Kong, a British colony, forcibly repatriated 51 Vietnamese in December 1989, but that chaotic early-morning operation prompted an international outcry, particularly from the United States, prompting Hong Kong to suspend further deportations.

Clinton Leeks, Hong Kong's refugee coordinator, said it was unfortunate that force had to be used to get the Vietnamese aboard the flight.

"Sadly, this is the way deportations are done around the world," he said.

Leeks said Hong Kong officials "picked up intelligence overnight" that some single males attempted to pressure the others to resist, threatening that if they did not they could be subject to retaliation upon returning to Vietnam.

Leeks said the 59 people would be met in Hanoi by Vietnamese officials and representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

"Now that they are on the plane, they will realise that they really are going home and they will begin to think about resuming their lives in Vietnam." Leeks said.

Orderly Hetern Completed

OW0911165191 Reging XINHUA in English 1544 GMT 9 Nov 91

"Victnam Boat Propie Trouble-Free Flight To Hanos" - XINHUA headline!

Text) Hong Kong, November 9 (XINHUA)—The first flight of Vietnamese illegal immigrants repatriated under an orderly return program was completed uneventfully today when the chartered plane landed in Hanoi today.

Announcing this in a news released by the Government Information Services this evening, a Hong Kong Government spokesman said "all 59 people disembarked without trouble" and were met by Vietnamese Government officials and representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

The spokesman said following the completion of formalities at the airport, the people were due to be transferred to Co Nhue transit center in the same way as returnees under a voluntary repatriation program.

The spokesman welcomed the fact that the group were now back in their own country and would soon be returning to their own homes.

The group were escorted by 30 male and 10 female police officers who were unarmed and dressed in civilian clothes, the spokesman said, adding also on board were nurses, immigration officers, interpreters and principal assistant secretary for security. Mr John Shannon

The 59 people returned today were part of a larger group of 320 who had originally volunteered to return to Vietnam and then, some with their families, came back to Hong Kong.

Earlier reports said that more than 20,000 Vietnamese boat people arrived here this year, bringing to some 64,000 the total number of Vietnamese boat people in Hong Kong.

So far over 11,000 people had already returned to Vietnam from Hong Kong alone under the UNHCR's voluntary repatriation scheme.

Governor Wilson Comments

HK0911083591 Hong Kong AFF in English 0809 GMT 9 Nov 91

(By Robert Macpherson)

[Text] Hong Kong, Nov. 9 (AFF)—Fifty-nine Vietnamese, some kicking and obsorting, were just on a cargo plane Saturday and flows to Hance, becoming the first boat people to be sext home by force under a new pact between Britain and Vietnam.

Two policewomen were slightly injured in the operation, a government source said. One was punched and the other native.

Scufflex broke out as police pushed or carried the most reluctant of the 20 mm. 16 seemen and 23 children through the rear cargo batch of the chartered Hercules aircraft

One shirtless man trust to run away, but was grabbed by unarmed constables, whole a coluction mother with a baby in her arms was seen being purhed off the bije that brought them to the plane.

"Sadily, this is the may deportations are done around the world," Clinton Leeks, the Hong Kong Grovernment's refugee experiments, told reporters moments after the plane took off.

Hong Kong Governor Sir David Wilson said in a statement later in the day: "It is a pity that some people had to be led or carried into the aircraft."

But he defended the operation, saying it had been carried out "with as much sensitivity as possible."

"We carried out this operation in the full glare of the world's media," he said. "All over the world, illegal immigrants are compelled to return to their countries, usually without any publicity."

Some 80 percent of the more than 60,000 boat people held in 10 camps in the British colony face mandatory repatriation in the next two to three years under an agreement concluded in October.

They came to Hong Kong hoping to be resettled in the West, but were deemed after interviews to be "economic migrants" from Vietnam's poverty, rather than political refugees as defined by the United Nations.

Hong Kong has tried forced repatriation once before, with 51 Vietnamese in December 1989, but the chaotic operation under cover of night provoked international outrage and was never repeated.

In the latest of almost daily protests, about 1,000 Vietnamese at Whitehead detention camp demonstrated Saturday against forced repatriation, said a spokesman for the Correctional Services Department. No trouble was reported.

The 59 who left Saturday had spent the night in a warehouse at the edge of Kai Tak Airport after being transferred by ferry from a boat-people camp on an outlying island.

Overnight, Hong Kong officials "picked up intelligence" that some of the single men were threatening "some action" against other returnees if they did not join them in putting up resistance. Leeks said.

First to board the Hercules, chartered for nearly 130,000 U.S. dollars from an Indonesian oil company, were about a dozen children, carrying bags of candy and toys given to them the night before.

Then came the man who tried to break away towards some 100 reporters who were witnessing the boarding several metres (yards) away. Police immediately grabbed him and put him on the plane.

Others, mostly single men, resisted as well, and shouts were sometimes heard coming from the bus.

Five or six officers carried individually on board nine Vietnamese, some of whom were seen kicking. Others were hurriedly pushed through a human corridor formed by policemen locking arms.

Police also had to pile into the bus in numbers to pull out Vietnamese who refused to get out of their seats.

None of the police, dressed in khaki uniforms and blue berets, had guns or nightsticks. Leeks said some women had been given sedatives by a doctor since Friday to ease their distress, but denied that anyone had been drugged to make it easier to load the plane.

Some 40 unarmed police, nurses and counsellors traveled on the flight, which Leeks said was sufficient "to maintain normal aviation security." Government sources said earlier that no one would be handcuffed.

Officials of the Vietnamese Government and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees were scheduled to meet the returnees in Hanoi.

"They are going back with firm guarantees that will be monitored," Leeks said, referring to promises by Hanoi that returnees would not be persecuted after they get home.

Preparations for the return of a second batch of doublebackers later this month or in December are currently underway, Leeks added.

"We also look forward to very early discussions with the Vietnamese Government on planning the details" for the return of the first-time asylum seekers, he said.

Second Return Planned

HK0911063991 Hong Kong THE STANDARD in English 9 Nov 91 p A-3

[By Amy Choi]

[Text] The second group of Vietnamese double-backers will be sent home this month or in early December, Refugee Co-ordinator Clinton Leeks revealed yesterday as he briefed the Omelco Security Panel on the latest developments.

In all, there were 323 double-backers who made their way back to Hong Kong after returning home earlier under the voluntary repatriation scheme.

Ninety-one have already rejoined the voluntary exercise and have returned home.

Of the remaining 169 still in the camps here, 119 have indicated their willingness to return voluntarily.

One double-backer and three family members were screened in as refugees.

Following the meeting with Mr Leeks, Security Panel Convenor Rita Fan said they were told approval wouldn't be sought for extra funds to meet transportation costs for mandatory repatriation of boat people.

Legislators were told the administration could fund half of the \$1 million aircraft rental fee from existing resources, she said.

Mrs Fan said the balance would be met by the British Government and that this arrangement was expected to continue for other flights.

Once the double-backers return and new arrivals begin to decline, the Government hopes to send home the 19,716 people who have been screened out as non-refugees at a rate of about 1,200 a week.

About 39,000 have yet to be screened.

Mrs Fan said legislators who were at the meeting supported the administration's repatriation plan.

"This is an exceptionally rare case by international standards. Nobody has treated illegal immigrants as good as we have," she said.

She said Correctional Services officers and police would not carry any weapons, even truncheons.

"This way, the Vietnamese boat people will feel more secure," she said.

Under the agreement signed last week between Britain, Vietnam and Hong Kong, Hanoi has promised not to persecute or harass the returnees.

Their new life back home will be monitored by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Most returnees will receive \$390 on their return to Vietnam and about \$230 a month for up to a year.

Double-backers will not be entitled to further compensation but their family members will receive \$78 a month for a year.

Commissioner Admits Use of Force

HK1111004491 Hong Kong THE STANDARD in English 11 Nov 91 p 1

[Text] The Commissioner of Police, Li Kwan-ha, yesterday admitted that force had been used to return the boat people to Vietnam.

"The police used protective force, such as dragging them to the plane. They used minimum force to fulfil their duty under the most difficult circumstances," he said.

After the deportation on Saturday, the Principal Assistant Secretary for Security, John Shannon, said the operation had not been forced repatriation.

"I don't think we can use the term 'forced repatriation'," he said.

Mr Li said the police officers taking part in Saturday's operation had volunteered.

He was responding to concern expressed by police officer associations on the sensitive nature of the operation.

Officers are worried about their jurisdiction outside Hong Kong and insurance in case of injury.

Mr Li, who laid a wreath at the Cenotaph yesterday, said there was legislation to protect police carrying out their duty on the plane.

In London, Foreign Office spokesman for Foreign Affairs George Foulkes said the forced repatriation was premature. "More exercises needs more time, more preparation, more discussion with the Vietnamese government, more work in encouraging the boat people," he said.

He said it was hard to persuade the boat people to go back to Vietnam before the United States and Vietnamese governments restored normal relations. He said improved relations would give the boat people a new economic hope, encouraging them to take part in voluntary repatriation.

Government Denies Mistreatment

HK1211061691 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 12 Nov 91 p 2

[By Kathy Griffin]

[Text] The group of returnees to Vietnam have been given certificates noting that they had violated local laws by leaving the country illegally.

According to reports from Vietnam yesterday, where 27 of the 59 double-backers who were forced home arrived back in their home town Haiphong, police have kept copies of the certificates.

There was little welcome home in the city yesterday as the returneed, who had already left twice.

The Hong Kong Government yesterday rejected claims that some of the 59 sent home on Saturday were ill-treated.

As tensions rose in the camps in response to the repatriation, Refugee Coordinator Mr Clinton Leeks said excessive force was not used despite claims by some of the returnees that they had been beaten.

He also said none of the boat people was injected with drugs before boarding the plane to Hanoi, although two "distressed" women were given Valium tranquilliser injections at Hei Ling Chau on Friday before being moved to Kai Tak airport for an overnight stay.

The 58,000 boat people in detention have reacted with anguish to the repatriation and the returnees' allegations resulted in peaceful demonstrations yesterday, according to aid workers.

About 6,800 marched and chanted at Whitehead, the territory's largest camp for asylum-seekers, during two one-hour protests. Others at the camp have also held memorial services for the returnees.

Some sections of Whitehead are also understood to have organised a "non-cooperation action" since Saturday, during which they have withdrawn their labour. Interpreting, cooking, cleaning and other tasks in the camp are done by the detainees.

All 400 boat people at Nei Kwu Chau, from which the 59 returnees were taken, also held a peaceful one-hour march yesterday.

The protests follow claims by some returnees to Hanoi that they had been knocked down, beaten, forced to leave the Kai Tak warehouse where they spent the night before they could dress, drugged and generally mistreated.

The United States Consul General in Hong Kong, Mr Richard Williams, yesterday expressed concern over the possible use of force but did not mention any objection to mandatory repatriation. He said he hopes future repatriations could be carried out smoothly.

Mr Leeks said there was no substance to claims of illtreatment.

Government spokesman Mr Paul Brown said the Security Branch had spoken with the police, immigration officers, medical staff and others involved in the operation to satisfy itself that the claims were not true.

But Ms Jane Warburton, who heads the Community and Family Services International agency which works in the camps, said more follow-up on the allegations was needed, particularly by the British embassy and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Hanoi.

"That would be seen as a mark of how seriously they are taking the monitoring of their return to Vietnam," she said.

"(Boat people) in the camps need a response to these allegations. It clearly won't satisfy everyone, but it would be seen at least that the situation is being taken seriously and not on the assumption that these people were lying."

However, Mr Brown said yesterday: "We looked into these allegations and inquiries were made of the people involved. We have conducted and completed our inquiries.

"There were witnesses there, there were all kinds of witnesses, not just police," he added.

He also repeated the Government's line that it wished to return the boat people in dignity, but this depended on the behaviour of the returnees.

On the specific allegations, Mr Brown said two women at Hei Ling Chau were given Valium injections for medical reasons, and not for security reasons. No one else received injections and no one on the plane was drugged.

"As for the beatings, we reject the allegations that any excessive force was used and beating obviously is excessive force," he said.

But the "minimum force" of restraint was necessary, as was the need to carry people onto the plane, to complete the operation, he said.

He also denied one woman's claim that she was in the washroom when the order to leave came and was put on the plane before she could get dressed.

All the Vietnamese were sitting on their beds when the order came, he said.

Meanwhile, the UNHCR yesterday clarified the case of returnee Nguyen Van Khang, who was arrested on return to Vietnam.

Hanoi police earlier said he had been charged with murder but Mr Van Leeuwen said Khang was charged with theft of state property before his first departure to the territory.

Protests in Detention Camps

HK1111092091 Hong Kong AFP in English 0852 GMT 11 Nov 91

[Text] Hong Kong, Nov 11 (AFP)—Thousands of Vietnamese boat people held three separate demonstrations here Monday to protest the forced repatriation of 59 "double-backers" and their families last week.

Early in the day, some 1,800 boat people staged a demonstration at the territory's largest detention centre, Whitehead, to protest the repatriation of the 59 reluctant Vietnamese who were flown home Saturday.

Later at Whitehead, some 5,000 Vietnamese demonstrated, shouting slogans such as "Better to die than to be repatriated home."

On the outlying island of Nei Kwu Chau, from where the 59 Vietnamese were deported, the whole camp population of 400 held a protest to denounce the forced repatriation.

Nei Kwu Chau detains so-called "double-backers" who accepted incentive payments from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to return home voluntarily but then turned up in Hong Kong again.

The demonstrations all went peacefully, prison officers said.

The double-backers and their families were the first boat people repatriated involuntarily under a pair of agreements signed by Vietnam and Britain in October.

Hong Kong has tried forced repatriation once before, with 51 Vietnamese in December 1989, but the chaotic pre-dawn operation provoked an international outcry and was never repeated.

Both sides have refused to call the repatriations "forced," but many of the 59 returnees complained of rough treatment at the hands of Hong Kong police, showing scrapes and bruises to reporters after their arrival in Hanoi.

Medical staffers who examined the returnees in Hanoi reportedly said that most of the 20 men in the group had injuries—mostly bruises.

An estimated 80 percent of the more than 60,000 boat people in Hong Kong's 10 camps fled Vietnam for economic reasons rather than out of legitimate fear of persecution, thus rendering them ineligible for resettlement abroad as refugees.

Vietnamese See End to Departures

HK1211051991 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 12 Nov 91 p 2

[By Fiona MacMahon in Hanoi]

[Text] Vietnamese officials say illegal departures from their country could soon halt completely.

They added that they intend to make sure the recent trend of almost zero arrivals in Hong Kong continues.

Mr Nghiem Xuan Tue, deputy director of the Department for International Relations within the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs, said departures had dropped dramatically in the past five weeks.

Mr Tue's department oversees the reintegration of all Vietnamese boat people returning home.

At the end of September the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) announced it would no longer provide reintegration aid to boat people arriving in Hong Kong after September 27.

Since the announcement, Mr Tue said, only one family had left from Haiphong and that was on the day of the announcement.

"It has been a very big success," he said.

It was too early to say if this signalled an end to the problem but it was "the first success so far," he said.

Haiphong had been one of the key departure points.

Although the double-backers will receive no reis tegration assistance from the UNHCR, Mr Tue promised they would be helped to find jobs and either provided with a house or housed with their relatives.

"We have to find jobs for them because they are our citizens," he said.

"If we ask them to come back, where can we send them later if we don't stabilise their lives?"

The UNHCR's local chief of mission, Mr Jacques Mouchet, said he was happy with all he had seen since the double-backers had landed in Hanoi.

The UNHCR will visit all the provinces to which the double-backers are returned next week, once they have settled in with their families.

Editorial on 'Necessary Evil'

HK0911064791 Hong Kong THE STANDARD in English 9 Nov 91 p A-10

[Editorial: "Some Trauma, But So Far, So Good"]

[Text] So far, so good. The mandatory repatriation process is under way. And—thanks to some fancy diplomatic footwork—a potential crisis has been defused and another public relations nightmare averted.

It's much too early to say that Hong Kong can now breathe a sigh of relief. Some imponderables remain. Among the most important of them are the misgivings that are still being expressed in the United States. And there's always a chance that Hanoi may get cold feet once again.

It would be unbearably smug and complacent on our part to characterise the outcome of yesterday's operation as a small victory in a long war. This was clearly not a time for unfeeling and unnecessary comments about winners and losers. All we can hope is that an oppressive burden is about to be lifted from our collective shoulders. Looking after Vietnamese boat people has cost Hong Kong taxpayers \$3.054 billion since the migrant floodgates opened in 1979. The bill for the last financial year alone was \$919 million.

We have always known that mandatory repatriation was a necessary evil—a policy adopted by Hong Kong through force of circumstances and the failure of others to help prevent successive mass influxes to this territory of Vietnamese boat people, we now have to bite the bullet and accept the fact these forced departures will be marked by some harrowing scenes.

The departing Vietnamese are well aware that this is no prodigal's return. And there will be no fatted calf awaiting them in Hanoi. Some may even fear that there may be a Gulag in their future.

For our own part, meanwhile, we should just be greatful that our worst fears were not fulfilled yesterday. We did not, after all, witness a repeat of the badly botched initial mandatory repatriation flight in December 1989, which attracted an international outcry. That adverse publicity led to a two-year hiatus in mandatory repatriation flights.

Government Refugee Coordinator Clinton Leeks hit the right note when he said he hoped the double-backers could return "with dignity and sensitivity".

But Mr Leeks was being somewhat disingenuous when he added: "Things have gone very well indeed...there's been no question of force. This has been a normal return under normal conditions." This was very visibly not the case. At least one young woman had to be dragged on to the ferry. Another collapsed in hysteria. Others were described as "sullen" or "subdued". Some were weeping. Hardly "normal conditions".

And it was—to put it very mildly—extremely suspicious that the press launch was ordered to back off from the Hei Ling Chau pier—for alleged "safety reasons"—just as the fourth batch of boat people arrived. It was the fourth batch of double-backers who displayed the greatest reluctance to board the ferry.

There was something powerfully symbolic about the fact that a baby was the first aboard, carried high in the arms of a waving Correctional Services Department officer.

The operation continues today. The 59 double-backers will be hauled back to their homeland aboard a Lockheed Hercules. The next flights are expected to begin within about four weeks.

Editorial on Treatment of Media

HK1211090491 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 12 Nov 91 p 16

[Editorial: "Media Messengers Are the Whipping Boys"]

[Text] One of the oldest mistakes in the book is to blame the messenger when the news is unpalatable. So it was that newspapers and television stations bore the brunt of public anger when they reported at the weekend the repatriation of the first batch of Vietnamese to be sent back home under the new agreement between London and Hanoi. Photographs and film of struggling men and crying women made unedifying viewing and reading two days in a row. The media was accused, among other things, of being sensationalist, biased and unpatriotic.

It is ironic in a territory so worried about the preservation of its liberties after 1997 that there are those who would, on occasions like this, prefer to sacrifice press freedom for the sake of expediency. Drawing a veil over violent scenes on the tarmac at Kai Tak is justifiable, apparently, if the mandatory return programme passes off smoothly. The means of a media that averts its gaze is justified by the ends of Hong Kong being able to rid itself of its 60,000 unwanted Vietnamese guests. Those of that persuasion should have no difficulty adjusting to the dutiful journalism of PEOPLE'S DAILY [RENMIN RIBAO] after 1997.

Memories are short if the lessons of 1989 have been forgotten already. Hong Kong's first attempt at forcible repatriation foundered on international condemnation of the tactics that saw men, women and children being rounded up in the middle of the night by prison staff in riot helmets armed with truncheons. This time the Government chose to go to the other extreme. Prison staff were dressed in track suits and the media was provided with extensive access to the exit procedures for the boat people in a demonstration of openness more in keeping with Hong Kong's new democratic spirit. There was always a high risk that such transparency would reveal too much for comfort, and so it proved, but the Government should not be criticised for refusing to operate behind closed doors.

If the Hong Kong media had bowed to local "out of sight, out of mind" sentiment, their international colleagues would not have followed suit. The television networks and newspapers in Britain and the United States would have still carried the same pictures, and would have had good cause to accuse Hong Kong of burying its head in the sand.

The difference is that, if the programme proceeds, overseas interest in it will fade rapidly, as it settles into a predictable

routine, and as more and more boat people recognise that it is far better to go quietly rather than return in plastic handcuffs, or sedated.

For all the arguments about semantics-Government and security spokesmen insist violence was not used, with the new euphemism being "protective force"—the first repatri-ation flight went as well or as badly as could be expected. Given that those being returned on Saturday were "doublebackers", they had already been identified as a group least likely to attract sympathy, here or overseas. If the Government reacts to the furore of the last few days by preventing the media from witnessing future returns, the assumption will grow that it is because of the probability of having to use real force. According to the authorities, the next batch of returnees has already been identified, and will include boat people who are known troublemakers in the camps. With the potential for violence that exists among that party, the media, and the overseas observers, will be watching vigilantly, and any official subterfuge will be controversial. The Hong Kong Government has put across the message repeatedly that it is open and accountable to the public and that Hong Kong has one of the freest presses in Asia. It is a policy that should be able to stand the test of mandatory repatria-

Many Hong Kong people may not care what other countries think or feel about forcible repatriation, but the Government cannot afford that selfish luxury; it has to play by the rules set by international opnion. The process of winning support for Hong Kong's cause will not happen if the territory is seen to be turning a blind eye to the rights and wrongs of the issue. That means continuing to allow the media to show, for better or worse, the repatriation process and allowing the international community to judge for itself. The Hong Kong news media is not so remote from community sentiment as to oppose repatriation, but that does not mean it will decline to carry out its normal function in a democraic society of serving as monitor of Government conduct.

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